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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992

# REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE WORK OF ITS FOURTH SESSION

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# I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 March to 3 April 1992 (55th to 72nd meetings). Two working groups, established by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, 1/ and the third working group, established by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, 2/ met in conjunction with the session of the Preparatory Committee; their reports are contained in annexes II, III and IV to the present report.

2. The first plenary meeting of the Preparatory Committee took place on 2 March 1992. Working Groups I and II began their work on 9 March and Working Group III on 4 March.

3. At the 55th plenary meeting, on 2 March, the Secretary-General addressed the Preparatory Committee.

4. Also at the 55th meeting, the Secretary-General of the Conference made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Portugal, the Secretary of State for the Environment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Minister for the Environment of the Netherlands, the Minister for Tourism and Environment of Senegal, the Minister of Rural Development of Mauritania and the Minister of Environment of Côte d'Ivoire.

6. The representative of Pakistan made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

7. Statements were also made by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention on Biological Diversity.

8. At the 56th meeting, on 3 March, the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, made a statement.

9. At the 57th meeting, on 6 March, the Vice Foreign Minister of China made a statement.

10. At the 59th meeting, on 16 March, a statement was made by the Minister of Agriculture and Environment of Guinea-Bissau, also on behalf of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe.

11. At the 60th meeting, on 16 March, the Minister of Environment and Development of Gabon made a statement.

12. At the 61st meeting, on 18 March, statements were made by the Minister for Environment of Ireland and by the Secretary of State for Scientific Research of Algeria.

13. At the same meeting, the observer for the Environmental Liaison Centre International, a non-governmental organization, made a statement.

14. At the 63rd meeting, on 25 March, statements were made by the Minister of the Federal Committee for the Environment of Czechoslovakia, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines, the Minister for Science, Technology and the Environment of Malaysia and the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya.

15. At the 64th meeting, on 30 March, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States made a statement.

16. At the 65th meeting, on 31 March, statements were made by the Minister of Tourism and Wildlife of Uganda and the Minister of Environment and Tourism of Zimbabwe.

17. At the 66th meeting, on 1 April, the Minister for Environment and Forests of India made a statement.

18. At the 67th meeting, on 2 April, the International Coordinator of the '92 Global Forum (a non-governmental organization), made a statement.

19. At the 72nd meeting, on 3 April, a statement was made by the observer of SEED (a non-governmental organization).

## A. Attendance

20. The following States were represented:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic

Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia, Federated States of
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

21. The following units and programmes of the United Nations Secretariat were represented: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations University (UNU), and secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change.

22. The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and World Health Organization (WHO).

23. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) were also represented.

24. The following other intergovernmental organizations were represented: African Development Bank, Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Asian Development Bank, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Caribbean Community and Common Market, Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe, Commonwealth Secretariat, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Council of Europe, European Economic Community, European Space Agency, Indian Ocean Marine Affairs for Cooperation, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture, Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, International Organization for Migration, International Potato Centre, International Tropical Timber Organization, Latin American Economic System, Latin American Fisheries Development Organization, League of Arab States, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

25. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: 21st Century News, '92 NGO Forum, AIESEC - International Association of Students in Economics and Business, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academy of Ghandian Studies, Acción Ecológica, Action Aid,* Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea, African NGOs Environment Network (ANEN), Afro-Asian

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* Organizations marked with an asterisk have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO),* All India Women's Conference, Alliance for Sustainable Development, Netherlands, Alliance of Northern People for Environment and Development, Alliance to Save the Energy, American Bar Association, American Council for Voluntary International Action, American Society of International Law, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Anglican Consultative Council,* Antarctica Project, Antenna Technologie, Appropriate Technology International (ATI), Arc Peace, Asahi Glass Foundation, Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC), Asian Students Association, Asociación Cultural Sejekto de Costa Rica, Asociación de Comunidades del Pueblo Guarani, Asociación Ecológica Coyoacan, Asociación De Voluntarios En Investigación Y Desarrollo Ambientalista (VIDA), Asociación Salvadoreña de Conservación del Medio Ambiente, Assembly of First Nations, Assemblée Internationale des Parlementaires de Langue Française,* Associação Projeto Roda Viva, Associated Country Women of the World, Association africaine d'education pour le développement,* Association des Volontaires pour le Développement, Association of the Churches' Development Services, Association Québécoise des Organismes de Co-opération Internationale (AQOCI), Association Sovietique "Sauvons la Paix et la Nature", Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Audubon Society,* Association des Universités de Langue Française (AUPELF - UREF), Australian Conservation Foundation, Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Babiker Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies, Bahai International Community, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Barbados Association of Canada, BioIndustry Association, Both Ends, Botswana Technology Centre, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Bread for the World, Brontosaurus, Business Council for Sustainable Development, Business Council of Australia, CARE International, Campagna Nord-Sud, Campaign for the Earth Foundation, Canadian Council for International Co-operation, Canadian Institute of Forestry, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Canadian Participatory Committee for UNCED, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canadian Youth Foundation/Youth '92, Caribbean Conservation Association, Caritas Internationalis, Center for International Environmental Law - United States (CIEL-US), Center for Marine Conservation, Center for New National Security, Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age, Center for Resource Economics/Island Press, Center for Respect of Life and Environment, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Center of Concern, Centre de Recherche et d'information pour le Développement, Centre for Development of International Law, Centre for International Environmental Law, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Centre for our Common Future, Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement, Centre for International Cooperation, Centre for International Women's Issues, Centre for Mass Communication, Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights and Protection of Nature, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Centro de Estudios sobre Tecnologias Apropiadas de la Argentina, Centro de Investigación y Promoción Franciscano y Ecológico, Christian Environmental Alliance, Church Women United, Citizen's Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth (CASA), Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice, Clean Air Foundation, Coalition Nepal, Collectif Environnement à Dimension Internationale, Comisión Jurídica de los Pueblos de Integración Tawantinsuyana, Comité Intertribal - 500 Años de Resistencia, Commission for the Creation of the Yanomami Park, Commonweal, Commonwealth Human Ecology Council,* Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations, Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazonicas del Ecuador,

Confederation of Brazilian Industry, Conference of European Churches, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, Consejo Andiño de Manejo Ecológico, Conservancy Association, Conservation International, Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina, Consortium for Action to Protect the Earth, Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership, Cooperation for Peace, Coordilera Women's Education and Resource Centre, Inc., Coordillera People's Alliance, Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indigenas de la Cuenca Amazonica, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), Coral Cay Conservation, Council on Foreign Relations, Council on International and Public Affairs, Council on Ocean Law, Country Women Association of Nigeria, Cousteau Society Inc., Cultura Ecológica, Cultural Survival, Damien Foundation, Danish '92 Group, Danish Association for International Co-operation, Danish Organisation for Renewable Energy, Deccan Development Society, Defenders of Wildlife, Deutsche Naturschutzring (DNR), Development Alternatives, Development Group for Alternative Policies, Inc. (DGAP), Earth Action Network, Earth Island Institute, Earth Light Network, Inc., Earth Trust, Eco-Ed, Ecocienca - The Ecuadorian Foundation for Ecologic Studies, Ecoforum for Peace - USSR, Economists Against the Arms Race, Ecoropa, Edison Electric Institute, Educators for Peace, Norway, Energy and Environment Society of Pakistan, Enersol Associates, Inc., Environment Liaison Centre International, Environment, Population and Development Services, Environmental and Energy Study Institute, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Investigation Agency, Environmental Law Centre (Alberta), Environmental Law Institute, USA, Environmental Monitoring Group: Western Cape, Environmental Protection Society, Environmental Research Center, Environmental Science and Policy Institute, Environmental Solutions International Inc., Environnement et Développement du Tiers-monde (ENDA), Estudios Rurales y Asesoria, European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, European Bureau for Conservation and Development, European Environmental Bureau, European Union of Women,* European Youth Forest Action, Eurostep (European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People), Experiment in International Living, FoodFirst Information and Action Network, Federación de Organizaciones y Juntas Ambientalistas de Venezuela (FORJA), Federation Internationale des Femmes des Carrières Juridiques, Federation of Electric Power Companies, Ford Foundation, Forum of African Voluntary Development Organizations, Forum of Brazilian NGOs for UNCED '92, Fossil Fuels Action Institute, Foundation for Global Community, Franciscans, Free Youth of Romania, Friends Committee on Unity with Nature, Friends of the Earth (United Kingdom), Friends of the Earth (USA), Friends of the Earth International, Friends World Committee for Consultation,* Fundación Alma, Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN), Fundación Natura, Fundación Neotropica, Fundación para la Defensa del Interes Publico, Fundación Polar, Fédération des Associations du Fouta pour le Développement, GLOBE (Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment), Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Nongovernmental Organizations, Global Climate Coalition, Global Coral Reef Alliance, Global Education Associates, Global Energy Network International, Global Environment Forum - KANSAI, Global Family, Global Futures Network, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute, Global Objectives, Inc., Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, Grand Council of the Crees, Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America, Green Earth Organization,

Green Forum Philippines, Greenpeace International,* Grupo Ecologista del Mayab, Grupo de Tecnologia Apropiada, Grupo de Trabalho Amazonico, Grupo de los Cien, Habitat International Coalition, Heritage Foundation, Horizon Communications, Human Rights Advocates, Humane Society of the United States, Hunger Project, Indian Law Resource Centre,* Indonesian Cultural Foundation, Industrial Designers Society of America, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, Institute for European Environmental Policy, Institute of Pre-history, Anthropology and Ecology, Institute of Cetacean Research, Instituto Autónomo de Investigaciones Ecológicas (INAINE A.C.), Instituto de Analises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE), Instituto Latino Americano, Instituto Sul-Mineiro de Estudios e de Conservação da Natureza, Instituto de Ação Cultural, Instituto de Estudios e Investigaciones Sobre el Medio Ambiente, Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos, Instituto del Tercer Mundo, Instituto para la Producción e Investigación de la Agricultura Tropical (IPIAT), Inter Press Service, Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee (Wisconsin), International Academy of Architecture, International Air Transport Association, International Alliance of Women, International Association for Volunteer Effort, International Association of Universities, International Center for Integrative Studies, International Chamber of Commerce, International Co-operative Alliance, International Co-ordinating Committee on Religion and the Earth, International Coalition of Fisheries Associations, International Coastal and Ocean Organisation, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, International Commission on Peace and Food, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Scientific Unions, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, International Council on Metals and the Environment, International Court of the Environment, International Economic Law Society, International Facilitating Committee, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Federation of Business and Professional Women,* International Federation of University Women,* International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Environmental Health, International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, International Federation of Social Workers, International Fund for Animal Welfare, International Indigenous Commission, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Institute for Peace through Tourism, International Institute for Sustainable Development, International Institute for Labour, Development and Cooperative Studies, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, International Institute of Sustainable Development and Management, International Iron and Steel Institute, International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development, International Law Association, International Life Sciences Institute,* International Movement ATD Fourth World, International Ocean Institute,* International Organization of Consumer's Unions,* International Peace Bureau,* International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Social Science Council, International Society for Animal Rights Inc., International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems, International Society for the Preservation of the Tropical Rainforest, International Society of Tropical Foresters, Inc.,

International Solar Energy Society, International Studies Association, International Synergy Institute, International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), International Union of Local Authorities, International Union of Architects, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations*, International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Inuvialuit Game Council, Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust, Japan Chemical Industry Association, Junior Chamber International, Kenya Energy and Environment Organizations, Keystone Centre, Korea Anti-Pollution Movement Association, Landelijk Milieu Overleg (LMO - Dutch Environmental Forum), League for the Defense of the Environment (LIDEMA), League of Women Voters Education Fund, Lega per l'Ambiente, Lelio Basso International Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, Linnie Cooper Foundation, Loretto Community (Sisters of Loretto and Co-members), Lutheran World Federation, MISEREOR - the German Catholic Bishops Organization for Development Cooperation, Manitou Foundation, Mauritius Council of Social Service, Mokichi Okada Association Foundation, NGO Forum for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, National Association of Service and Conservation Corps International Committee, National Committee for the Defense of Fauna, Flora and the Environment (Chile), National Peace Foundation, National Society of Conservationists, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais of Brazil, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais of the United States, National Wildlife Federation, Native Council of Canada, Natural Heritage Institute, Natural Resources Defence Council,* Naturschutzbund Deutschland, Netherlands National Committee for IUCN, Network for Social Justice, Inc., New Zealand NGO/UNCED Liaison Committee, NGO Committee on UNICEF, Nordic Saami Council, North American Coalition on Religion and Ecology, Norwegian Campaign for Environment and Development, Norwegian Peace Society, Organic Farmers' Associations Council, Organisation for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement, Organización Mapuche Ad - Mapu, Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation, Oxfam, Pacific Concerns Resource/Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement, Pacific Energy and Resources Center, Pan African Movement, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association International, Panos Institute, Parliamentarians for Global Action, Partners in the Environment, People's Commission on Environment and Development India, Petroleum Association of Japan, Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, Platform Brazilia '92, Population Communications International, Population Crisis Committee, Population Institute, Presbyterian Church USA, Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Pro Regenwald e.V., Progress Agency Inc., Proterra, Proutist Universal, Quebec-Labrador Mission Foundation Inc./Atlantic Center for the Environment, REDES (Red de Ecológia Social), REDES Centro America, Rainforest Action Network, Rainforest Foundation, Rainforest Regeneration Institute, René Dubos Center for Human Environments, Réseau African pour Le Développement Intégré, Réseau de l'Environnement de Côte d'Ivoire, Rissho Kosei-Kai, Rotary International, Rural Advancement Foundation International, Réseau Africain Pour Le Développement, SOS Mata Atlantica Foundation, Sacred Earth Network Inc., Sajju Institute and Research Foundation, Samoan Association of Non-Governmental Organization, Sane Freeze: Campaign for Global Security, Science for Peace (University of Toronto), Servas International, Service Justice and Peace in Latin America,*

Shirkat Gah, Sierra Club, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc., Sobrevivencia, Social Justice Committee of Montreal, Society for International Development, Society for Human Integrity and Prosperity, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Society of American Foresters, Soka Gakkai International, Solar Electric Light Fund, Soroptomist International, Southern California Ecumenical Council/Ecology Task Force, Soviet Peace Fund, Soviet Youth Preparatory Committee to UNCED of the Economic Faculty of Moscow University, Stichting Natuur En Milieu, Stockholm Environment Institute, Student Environmental Action Coalition, Support Group of Indigenous Peoples, Swedish Campaign for Environment and Development '92, Swiss Aid Agencies Coalition, Swiss Peace Foundation - Berne, Synergos Institute, Tarime Rural Development Trust Fund, Tata Energy Research Institute, Technology and Action for Rural Advancement, The Other Economic Summit/Americas (TOES/Americas), Third World Network, Together Foundation for Global Unity, Trickle Up Program,* Trilateral Commission, United States Citizens' Network on UNCED, Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement, Ukrainian Environmental Association Green World, Uniao Protetora do Ambiente Natural, Union of International Associations, Unitarian Universalist United Nations Office, United Church of Christ, USA, United Methodist Church/General Board of Church Society, United Methodist Church/General Board of Global Ministries, United Mineworkers Federation of Australia, United Nations Association in Canada, United Nations Association of America, United Towns Organization,* Universal Esperanto Association, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid/Human Ecology Group, Ecology Dept., University of Lund/Research Policy Institute, University of Michigan/Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN), WIDE - Women in Development Europe, Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Friends of the Earth, Indonesia), Water Resources Environment Technology Center, Western Environment and Development, Whistler Foundation for a Sustainable Environment, Women and Environment Education and Development Foundation (the Weed Foundation), Women for Peace, Norway, Women for Peace, Sweden, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,* Women's International Policy action Committee on Environment and Development, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole Research Centre, World Alliance of YMCAs, World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows,* World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Circle of the Consensus, World Citizen's Assembly, World Coal Institute, World Conference on Religion and Peace, World Council of Churches, World Council of Indigenous Peoples, World Economy Ecology and Development (WEED), World Federalist Movement, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Information Transfer, Inc., World Movement of Mothers,* World Resources Institute, World Sustainable Agriculture Association, World Travel and Tourism Council, World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations, World University Service,* World Uranium Hearing, World Veterans Federation, World Vision International, World Wide Fund for Nature, World Wildlife Fund (U.S.A.), World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA), WorldWIDE Network, Worldwatch Institute, YWCA-YMCA of Sweden, YMCA of the United States of America, Yonge Nawe, Zambia Alliance of Women, Zero (regional network of energy/environment experts), Zonta International.

## B. Officers

26. At its organizational session, the Preparatory Committee had elected the Chairman, 39 Vice-Chairmen (11 from African States, 9 from Asian States, 4 from Eastern European States, 8 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 7 from Western European and other States) and the Rapporteur. It had also decided that Brazil would serve ex officio as Vice-Chairman. At the second session of the Preparatory Committee, Norway was elected by acclamation as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, following the resignation of Sweden. Also at the second session of the Preparatory Committee, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was elected by acclamation as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, following the resignation of Czechoslovakia.

Chairman: Tommy Koh (Singapore)

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil (ex officio), Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, france, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf (Algeria)

## C. Agenda and organization of work

27. At its 55th meeting, on 2 March, the Preparatory Committee approved its agenda and organization of work as contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/96. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of General Assembly resolution 44/228 and taking into account other relevant General Assembly resolutions:

   (a) Activities of the Conference secretariat;

   (b) Recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process;

   (c) Cross-sectoral issues;

   (d) Reports of the Working Groups.

3. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee to the Conference.

28. Also at the 55th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Antigua and Barbuda.

## D. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations

29. At its 55th, 61st and 64th meetings, on 2, 18 and 30 March, the Preparatory Committee approved the list of non-governmental organizations recommended for accreditation by the Secretary-General of the Conference as contained in documents A/CONF.151/PC/L.28/Add.7-14 (see annex I, decision 4/1.)

## E. Participation of observers

30. At its 55th, 59th, 61st and 68th meetings, on 2, 16 and 18 March and 2 April, the Preparatory Committee decided to grant observer status to the intergovernmental organizations recommended by the Secretary-General of the Conference as contained in documents A/CONF.151/PC/L.55 and Add.1-4 (see annex I, decision 4/2).

## F. Dates of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

31. At its 64th meeting, on 30 March, the Preparatory Committee had before it the draft decision entitled "Dates of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (A/CONF.151/PC/L.60) proposed by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

32. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision (see annex I, decision 4/3).

33. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Turkey (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference) made a statement.

## G. Observer status in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of the Conference for associate members of regional commissions

34. At its 70th meeting, on 3 April, the Preparatory Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Observer status in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for associate members of regional commissions", which was sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Comoros, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti,

Honduras, Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu (A/CONF.151/PC/L.57/Rev.1).

35. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision (see annex I, decision 4/5).

## H. Status of the European Economic Community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

36. At the 70th meeting, on 3 April, the rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf (Algeria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations that had been held on the draft decision entitled "Status of the European Economic Community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (A/CONF.151/PC/L.74). He stated that it was understood that the request of the European Economic Community had been presented on an ad hoc basis and should not therefore constitute a precedent for the future.

37. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision (see annex I, decision 4/6).

38. After the adoption of the draft decision, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee made the following statement:

> "With respect to rule 33, the Preparatory Committee takes note of the following understanding:
>
> "It is understood that the European Economic Community shall, along with its member States, make the best endeavours to ensure that the work of the Conference is accomplished by general agreement. In determining whether such general agreement exists, the positions of the EEC and its member States shall be taken into account on an alternative basis, in accordance with the following respective roles of each.
>
> "The EEC will represent exclusively the Community's position to the Conference on issues falling within the EEC's exclusive competence. In cases of mixed competence, the EEC and its member States will determine which, as between them will represent the positions of the Community and its member States.
>
> "The EEC shall inform the UNCED secretariat prior to consideration of an agenda item by the Conference if the EEC will be representing a position of the Community and its member States with respect to specific matters within the scope of that agenda item.
>
> "It is my further understanding that the EEC will not have the right to vote."

## I. Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference

39. At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee had before it a draft decision, submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations and entitled "Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference" (A/CONF.151/PC/L.77).

40. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision (see annex I, decision 4/9).

## II. PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

41. The Preparatory Committee considered the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of General Assembly resolution 44/228 and taking into account other relevant General Assembly resolutions (agenda item 2) at its 67th to 72nd meetings, on 2 and 3 April 1992.

42. The Preparatory Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the overview of national reports (A/CONF.151/PC/98).

43. At the 67th meeting, the Secretary-General of the Conference made a presentation on the Earth Pledge and invited participants to sign it.

44. The representative of Argentina made a statement.

### A. Activities of the Conference secretariat

45. The Preparatory Committee considered the activities of the Conference secretariat (agenda item 2(a)) at its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992.

46. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on activities of the Conference secretariat (A/CONF.151/PC/97 and Corr.1);

(b) Introductory statement made by the Secretary-General of the Conference at the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.151/PC/97/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the status of the voluntary funds (A/CONF.151/PC/97/Add.2).

47. At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee introduced an oral draft decision.

48. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision (see annex I, decision 4/8).

## B. Recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process

49. The Preparatory Committee considered recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process (agenda item 2(b)) at its 61st meeting, on 18 March 1992. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development, held at Cairo from 10 to 12 September 1991 (A/CONF.151/PC/99);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the World Health Organization Commission on Health and the Environment (A/CONF.151/PC/111);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the Conference on Water and the Environment (Dublin Conference) (A/CONF.151/PC/112);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the intergovernmental meeting of designated experts on land-based sources of marine degradation and coastal activities (A/CONF.151/PC/113);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the recommendations of relevant meetings on women in environment and development (A/CONF.151/PC/114);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of the code of practice on international transboundary movement of radioactive wastes (A/CONF.151/PC/115);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the United Nations Environment Programme on illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (A/CONF.151/PC/116);

(h) Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the policy statement of the Ministers of Environment and Development Cooperation of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (A/CONF.151/PC/117);

(i) Report on activities of the Sahara/Sahel Observatory (A/CONF.151/PC/118);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference drawing attention to the four reports transmitted from the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/CONF.151/PC/119) (refers to A/AC.218/1992/5/Rev.1, 9 and 10 and the report on a network of centres of excellence);

(k) Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the Minister of Environment, Construction and Urban Planning of Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the African Common Position on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/PC/120);

(l) Role of the United Nations regional commissions in relation to Agenda 21: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/121);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the Declaration on the Role of UNESCO in Relation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/PC/122);

(n) Letter dated 19 February 1992 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (transmitting the Declaration of the Second Meeting of Presidents of the Amazonian States - 10 and 11 February 1992) (A/CONF.151/PC/123);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the UNIDO Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development (A/CONF.151/PC/125).

50. At the same meeting, the representative of Jordan (on behalf of the Arab States) made a statement.

## C. Cross-sectoral issues

51. The Preparatory Committee considered cross-sectoral issues (agenda item 2(c)) at its 58th and 62nd to 72nd meetings, on 6, 23, 25, 30 and 31 March and 1 to 3 April 1992. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Structure of Agenda 21: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100 and Corr.1);

(b) Overview of Agenda 21 and implementation of mechanisms: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.1 and Corr.1);

(c) Combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2);

(d) International policies to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries and related domestic policies: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3);

(e) Protection and promotion of human health: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5);

(f) Education, training and public awareness: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.6);

(g) Promoting sustainable human settlements development: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.7);

(h) Integration of environment and development in decision-making: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8);

(i) Transfer of environmentally sound technology: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.9);

(j) Science for sustainable development: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.10);

(k) National mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.11);

(l) Information for decision-making: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.12);

(m) Strengthening the role of major groups: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.13);

(n) Financial resources and mechanisms: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/101).

52. At the 58th meeting, on 6 March, a statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

53. The representative of the International Council of Scientific Unions (a non-governmental organization) also made a statement.

54. At the 62nd meeting, on 23 March, statements were made by the observers of the following non-governmental organizations: Women International Policy Action Committee on the Environment, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA) and Mauritius Council of Social Service.

55. At the 63rd meeting, on 25 March, statements were made by the observers of the following non-governmental organizations: International Confederation

of Trade Unions, International Chamber of Commerce, International Union of Local Authorities, World Resources Institute and International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

56. At the 64th meeting, on 30 March, the coordinator for the issue of transfer of technology introduced document A/CONF.151/PC/L.59 on the subject of national mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.11.

57. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 A).

58. At the same meeting, the coordinator for the issue of transfer of technology introduced document A/CONF.151/PC/L.61 on the subject of science for sustainable development, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.10.

59. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 A).

60. Also at that meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Shinichi Isashiki (Japan), introduced document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.40 and Corr.1 on the subject of managing fragile ecosystems: sustainable mountain development, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.18.

61. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 A).

62. Before the text was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

63. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Shinichi Isashiki (Japan), introduced document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.41 and Corr.1 on the subject of an integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.15.

64. After the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on a point of clarification, the Preparatory Committee then deferred its consideration of the text to a later meeting.

65. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Shinichi Isashiki (Japan), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.43 on the subject of combating deforestation: options for Agenda 21, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16.

66. After the Preparatory Committee deferred its consideration of the text to a later meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia spoke on a point of clarification.

67. At the 65th meeting, on 31 March, the coordinator for the issue of information on decision-making introduced document A/CONF.151/PC/L.63 on the subject of information on decision-making, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.12.

68. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 B).

69. After the text was approved, the representative of the United States made a statement.

70. Also at the same meeting, the coordinator for the issue of human health introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 and Corr.1 on the subject of protection and promotion of human health, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5.

71. Statements were made by the representatives of India, France, Uganda, Australia, Malawi, the United States, Argentina, the Holy See, Chile and the United Kingdom.

72. The Preparatory Committee then deferred its consideration of the text to a later meeting.

73. Also at the same meeting, the coordinator for the issue of education, public awareness and training introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.66 on the subject of education, public awareness and training, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.6.

74. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 B).

75. At the same meeting, the coordinator for the issue of human settlements introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.67 on the subject of promoting sustainable human settlement development, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.7.

76. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 B).

77. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand) and Japan.

78. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group II, Mrs. J. Waller-Hunter (Netherlands), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.26 and Corr.1 on the subject of environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.25.

79. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 B).

80. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of China, India, the United States of America, Mexico, Colombia, Canada and Argentina.

81. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group II, Mrs. J. Waller-Hunter (Netherlands) introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.28 and Corr.1 on the subject of environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.24.

82. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 B).

83. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of China, India, the United States of America, Mexico, Colombia, Canada and Argentina.

84. At the 66th meeting, on 1 April, the coordinator for the issue of integrating environment and development in decision-making introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.70 and Corr.1 on the subject of integrating environment and development in decision-making, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8.

85. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 C).

86. After the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, the United States of America, Portugal (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), Pakistan, Mexico, Uruguay, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, the United Kingdom and Colombia.

87. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group II, Mr. Vicente Sanchez (Chile), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.29 on the subject of protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the

development, management and use of water resources, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.22.

88. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 C).

89. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, India, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Malaysia, Iceland, Burundi, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Yemen, the Philippines, Guinea-Bissau, China, Liberia, Mauritius, Guatemala, the United States of America, Australia, the United Kingdom and France. The Observer for Palestine also made a statement.

90. At the 67th meeting, on 2 April, the coordinator for the issue of international cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries introduced document A/CONF.151/PC/L.71 on the subject of international cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries and related domestic policies, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3.

91. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Argentina (also on behalf of Australia, Colombia, the European Community and its member States, Finland, New Zealand and Uruguay), the United States of America, Japan, Colombia, Gabon, India, Cuba, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Poland, the Russian Federation and Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77). The representative of the European Economic Community also made a statement.

92. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to defer further consideration of the text to a later meeting.

93. Also at the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Bo Kjellen (Sweden), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.39/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 on the subject of managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.17.

94. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 D).

95. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, France, the Gambia, Spain, Mali, Algeria and Mauritania.

96. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee resumed its consideration of document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.41 and Corr.1 on the subject of an integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.15.

97. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 D).

98. Before the text was approved, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America. The Observer for Palestine also made a statement.

99. Also at the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Bo Kjellen (Sweden), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.42 and Corr.1 on the subject of promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.19.

100. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 D).

101. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, the United States of America, New Zealand (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, the European Economic Community and its member States, Finland and Uruguay), Canada, Colombia, Yemen and Ethiopia. A statement was also made by the Observer for Palestine.

102. At its 68th meeting, also on 2 April, the Preparatory Committee resumed its consideration of document A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 and Corr.1 on the subject of protection and promotion of human health, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5.

103. Statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Colombia, Tunisia and Madagascar.

104. At the same meeting, the convenor of the contact group on the issues of combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.68 on the subject of combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2.

105. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 E).

106. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Brazil, Botswana, India (on this issue on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), the Philippines, Canada, Mauritius, Egypt, Norway, Argentina and Tunisia.

107. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group II, Mrs. J. Waller-Hunter (Netherlands), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.27 and Corr.1 on the subject of safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.4.

108. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 E).

109. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Portugal (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), Colombia, Mexico, Finland and Guatemala.

110. Also at the 68th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group II, Mr. Andrzej Czyz (Poland), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.30 on the subject of environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.23.

111. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 E).

112. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Venezuela, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Brazil, Australia, India, France, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Iceland, the United Kingdom and Malaysia.

113. At its 69th meeting, also on 2 April, the Preparatory Committee resumed its consideration of document A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 and Corr.1 on the subject of protection and promotion of human health, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5. The convenor of the contact group on the issues of combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability orally revised the text.

114. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 F).

115. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines, the United States of America, Yemen (on behalf of the Arab Group), Argentina, Cuba, Israel, China, Brazil and Canada.

116. At its 70th meeting, on 3 April, the Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Bo Kjellen (Sweden) introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.44 on the subject of environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.20.

117. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 G).

118. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and the United States of America.

119. At the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group I also introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.45 on the subject of environmentally sound management of biotechnology, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.27.

120. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 G).

121. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Finland and the Holy See.

122. At the 71st meeting, also on 3 April, the coordinator for the issue of transfer of environmentally sound technology, Mr. Bjornar Utheim (Norway), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.69 on the subject of the transfer of, adaptation and diffusion of environmentally sound technology, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.9.

123. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 H).

124. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, India, Australia, the United States of America and Portugal (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States).

125. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered the question of financial resources. The Committee had before it a revised draft decision on financial resources and mechanisms submitted on behalf of China and Pakistan

(on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) (A/CONF.151/PC/L.41/Rev.1).

126. Statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Portugal (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), the Russian Federation, Japan, the United States of America, China, Poland (on behalf of the Eastern European States) and the Gambia.

127. At the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Bo Kjellen (Sweden) presented to the Preparatory Committee and orally revised the document which contained the text submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Charles Liburd (Guyana), as a result of informal consultations on a non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.46).

128. The Preparatory Committee then decided to approve the draft text for transmittal to the Conference (see annex I, decision 4/7).

129. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of India, Gabon, the United States of America, Yemen, Malaysia, Brazil, Colombia, the Russian Federation, Mexico and Finland.

130. At the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group I also introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.47 and Corr.1 on the subject of protection of the atmosphere, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.14.

131. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 H).

132. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Yemen (on behalf of the Arab States), Saudi Arabia, Argentina and the United States of America.

133. At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April, the Preparatory Committee resumed its consideration of document A/CONF.151/PC/L.71 on the subject of international cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries, and related domestic policies, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3.

134. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

135. Also at the same meeting, the coordinator for the issue of strengthening the role of major groups introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/L.72 on the subject of strengthening the role of major groups, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.13.

136. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

137. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of France, Malaysia, Mauritania, Tunisia, India, Guatemala, Argentina, Egypt, Colombia, the Holy See, the United States of America, Japan, Kenya and the Philippines.

138. Also at the 72nd meeting, the Chairman introduced a draft proposal entitled "Preambular paragraphs for Agenda 21" contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/L.76.

139. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21 and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

140. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, the United States of America, Canada, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Argentina, Portugal (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), Saudi Arabia, Côte d'Ivoire and Papua New Guinea.

141. Also at the 72nd meeting, the coordinator for the issue of strengthening the role of major groups introduced and orally revised the draft proposal entitled "Guidelines for the preparations of Agenda 21 for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro", contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/L.78, submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

142. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft proposal (see annex I, decision 4/4 I).

143. Before the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of India, Tunisia, Mauritania, Egypt, Liberia, Australia, Sweden, China, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway and Côte d'Ivoire.

144. Also at the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group I introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.43 and Corr.1 on the subject of combating deforestation: options for Agenda 21, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16.

145. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

146. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia, Benin, India, New Zealand, Gabon and Finland.

147. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group II, Mrs. J. Waller-Hunter (Netherlands) introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.25/Rev.1 on the subject of protection of oceans and all kinds of seas including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources, which was the result of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21.

148. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

149. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Tunisia, Canada, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and New Zealand.

150. Also at the 72nd meeting, the coordinator for the issue of international institutional arrangements, Mr. Razali Ismael (Malaysia), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.31 on the subject of international institutional arrangments, which was the result of informal consultations.

151. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

152. Before the text was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Mauritania, Brazil, Uganda, Colombia, Costa Rica, the United States of America, Benin, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada, Switzerland, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Argentina, Austria, Italy, the Russian Federation, Japan, Djibouti, Nigeria, Mozambique, Mexico, Kenya, Liberia, Egypt and Germany.

153. The Secretary-General of the Conference made a statement.

154. At the same meeting, the coordinator for the issue of legal instruments and mechanisms, Mr. Reynaldo Arcilla (Philippines), introduced and orally revised document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.31 on the subject of legal instruments and mechanisms, which was the result of informal consultations.

155. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to approve the draft text for inclusion in Agenda 21, as orally revised, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts, and to transmit it to the Conference (see decision 4/4 I).

156. Before the text was approved, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

157. Also at the 72nd meeting, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee introduced draft principles proposed by him entitled "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development", contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.33/Rev.1.

158. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to transmit the proposal of the Chairman to the Conference for further consideration (see decision 4/10).

159. Statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Portugal (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Sweden), Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Israel, China, Hungary (also on behalf of Czechoslovakia and Poland), the Russian Federation, Yemen (on behalf of the Arab States), Austria, Japan, the United States of America, Switzerland, the Holy See, Lithuania (also on behalf of Estonia and Latvia), India, Turkey, Argentina and Egypt.

160. The Secretary-General of the Conference also made a statement.

## D. Reports of the Working Groups

### 1. Report of Working Group I

161. At the 64th meeting, on 30 March 1992, the Vice-Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Shinichi Isashiki (Japan), introduced the draft report of the Working Group (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.48) (see annex II).

162. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft report.

### 2. Report of Working Group II

163. At the 65th meeting, on 31 March 1992, the Rapporteur of Working Group II, Mr. Hussain Hannif (Malaysia), introduced the draft report of the Working Group (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.31) (see annex III).

164. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft report.

### 3. Report of Working Group III

165. At the 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Rapporteur of Working Group III, Mr. John Sloan (Canada), introduced the draft report of the Working Group (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.34) (see annex IV).

166. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft report.

## III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

167. At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee adopted the first part of the draft report on its fourth session (A/CONF.151/PC/L.73).

168. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Preparatory Committee authorized the Rapporteur of the Committee to finalize the report of the Preparatory Committee.

## Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. V.

2/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48), vol. I.

ANNEX I

Decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session


| Decision number | Title | Agenda item | Date of adoption | Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/1 | Participation of non-governmental organizations | | | |
| | Decision A | 1 | 2 March 1992 | |
| | Decision B | 1 | 18 March 1992 | |
| | Decision C | 1 | 30 March 1992 | |
| 4/2 | Participation of observers | 1 | | |
| | Decision A | 1 | 2 March 1992 | |
| | Decision B | 1 | 16 March 1992 | |
| | Decision C | 1 | 18 March 1992 | |
| | Decision D | 1 | 2 April 1992 | |
| 4/3 | Dates of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development | 1 | 30 March 1992 | |
| 4/4 | Adoption of draft chapters of Agenda 21 | | | |
| | Decision A | 2 (c) | 30 March 1992 | |
| | Decision B | 2 (c) | 31 March 1992 | |
| | Decision C | 2 (c) | 1 April 1992 | |
| | Decision D | 2 (c) | 2 April 1992 | |
| | Decision E | 2 (c) | 2 April 1992 | |
| | Decision F | 2 (c) | 2 April 1992 | |
| | Decision G | 2 (c) | 3 April 1992 | |
| | Decision H | 2 (c) | 3 April 1992 | |
| | Decision I | 2 (c) | 3 April 1992 | |
| 4/5 | Observer status in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for asssociate members of regional commissions | 1 | 3 April 1992 | |

| Decision number | Title | Agenda item | Date of adoption | Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/6 | Status of the European Economic Community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development | 1 | 3 April 1992 | |
| 4/7 | Non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests | 2 (c) | 3 April 1992 | |
| 4/8 | Voluntary fund | 2 (a) | 3 April 1992 | |
| 4/9 | Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference | 1 | 3 April 1992 | |
| 4/10 | Rio Declaration on Environment and Development | 2 (c) | 3 April 1992 | |

## 4/1. Participation of non-governmental organizations

### A

At its 55th meeting, on 2 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development approved the following list of non-governmental organizations recommended for accreditation by the Secretary-General of the Conference:

AEK-PEMASKI
Action for Development
Africa Harvest Mission
African Forum for Mathematical Ecology
African Forum for Mathematical Ecology (Congo)
Alliance to Save the Energy
American Bar Association
American Nuclear Society/Environmental Sciences Division
American Society of International Law
Appropriate Technology Center for Rural Development
Arab Thought Forum
Arab Urban Development Institute
Arizona Toxics Information Inc.
Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre
Asociación Amigos del Arbol
Asociación Civil "Los Algarrobos"
Asociación de Voluntarios en Investigación y Desarrollo Ambientalista
Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - Panama
Asociación Salvadorena de Conservación del Medio Ambiente
Asociación Vida Sana Para El Fomento De La Cultura y El Desarrollo Biologicos
Asociación para la Conservation de los Recursos Naturales de Cosa Rica
Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
Association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement
Association de Protection de l'Environnement et de la Nature du Gouvernorat de Bizerte
Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific
Association Algérienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement
Association des Bacheliers pour l'Emploi et le Développement
Association des Ecologistes du Benin
Association Guinénne pour la Promotion des Energies Renouvelables
Association Guinénne pour le Développement de l'Artisanat
Association of the Coal Producers of the European Community (CEPCEO)
Association of Women in Development
Association Orukutuko
Association pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement et le Développement
Association de Amis de la Nature et de l'Environnement
Association des Jeunes pour l'Education et le Développement

Association des Professionelles Africaines de la Communication (APAC)
Association for the Promotion of Women in Development and Sport
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Associação Mundial de Ecologia (AME)
Awora Ki Manuka
Babiker Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies
Bangalore Integrated Rural Development Society
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
Bellerive Foundation
BioIndustry Association
Biosfera-Brazilian Society of Environmental Promotion
Bohumukhi Milon Shangha
Both Ends
Brazilian Organization for Special Projects
Brontosaurus
Business Council of Australia
CARE International
Campagna Nord-Sud: Biosphere-Human Survival-Debt
Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Canadian Institute of Forestry
Canadian Public Health Association
Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO)
Caretakers of the Environment International
Caribbean Conservation Association
Center for Advanced Studies in Social Care/Health and Happiness Project
Center for New National Security
Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age
Center for Resource Economics/Island Press
Centre d'Appui au Développement Global Rural Intgr du Nord-Kivu
Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
Centre for Arid Zone Studies
Centre for Development Information and Education
Centre for International Cooperation
Centro de Investigación y Accion en Salud Poblacional (CIASPO)
Centro Ecuménico de Documentação e Informação
Centro de Acción Social Union Achiri
Centro de Educación y Promoción Popular
Centro de Investigación y Entrenamiento de la Academia Ecuatoriana de Neurociencias
Centro de Investicación y Promoción Franciscano y Ecólogico
Comision Juridica de los Pueblos de Integración Tawantinsuyana
Comité Français pour l'Environnement
Commission for the Creation of the Yanomami Park
Community Services Guild
Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Peru (CONAP)
Consejo Andino de Manejo Ecológico
Convocatoria para la Defensa Ambiental
Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership
Cooperative Housing Foundation
Coordination in Development, Inc. (CODEL)

Corporación Futuro Verde
Council For People's Development
Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Council on Ocean Law
Country Women Association of Nigeria
Czech Union for Nature Conservation
Damien Foundation
Deccan Development Society
Defenders of Wildlife
Development Group for Alternative Policies, Inc.
Earth Island Institute
Earth Repair Foundation
Earthkind USA
Earthwatch
Ecocienca - The Ecuadorian Foundation for Ecologic Studies
Edison Electric Institute
Electric Power Research Institute
Environment Institute of Australia
Environment, Population and Development Services
Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Foundation Ltd.
Environmental Health (Scotland) Unit
Environmental Law Centre (Alberta)
Environmental Network Center Inc.
Environmental Youth Alliance Australia
Environnement Sans Frontière
European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
Experiment in International Living
Federación Sindicatos Unidos Petroleros del Estado
Federation of German Industries
Federação de Orgaçãos para Assistancia Social e Educacional
Fondation Tunisienne de Développement Communautaire
Fondation des Amis de la Nature (NATURAMA)
Food for the Hungry International
Forest Alliance of British Columbia
Franciscans
Friends of the Environment
Funatura
Fundación Jorge Esteban Roulet/Instituto de Estudios e Investigaciones sobre el Medio Ambiente
Fundación Ambiental Francisco Tamayo
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)
Fundación Cívica Francisco de Orellana
Fundación Intermon
Fundación Natura Colombia
Fundación Neotropica
Fundación para el Desarrollo de los Jovenes (FUNDEJOVEN)
Fundación Puerto Rastrojo
Fundación Santa Maria

Fundación de Parques Nacionales
Fundación Dobbo-Yala
Fundación para la Defensa del Ambiente (FUNAM)
Gala Foundation
Gateway Pacific Foundation
Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival
Goulandris Natural History Museum
Great Bear Foundation
Great Lake United
Green Belt Movement
Green Coalition Inc.
Green Environment Movement
Group for Study and Defense of Ecosystems of the Lower and Middle Amazon Region
Grupo Bosqua
Grupo Ecologista del Mayab a.c.
Grupo de Technologia Apropriada
Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA)
Human Settlements of Zambia
Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research
Institute for Sustainable Development
Instituto Autónomo de Investigaciones Ecológicas
Instituto Brasileiro de Pesquisas E Estudos Ambientaís, Pro-Natura
Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal
Instituto Internacional de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo (IIED America Latina)
Instituto Latino Americano
Instituto Sul-Mineiro de Estudios e de Conservaçao da Natureza
Instituto de Açao Cultural
Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente
Instituto de Estrategia Agropecuarias
Instituto de Investigaciones Ecologicas y Energeticas (ICECOL)
Instituto del Tercer Mundo
Instituto para la Produccion e Investigacion de la Agricultural Tropical (IPIAT)
Inter-American Housing Union
International Agency for Rural Industrialization (INARI)
International Association for Landscape Ecology
International Association for Volunteer Effort
International Association of Educators for World Peace
International Center for Integrative Studies
International Council for Adult Education
International Council on Metals and the Environment
International Development Education Resources Association
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Federation of Environmental Health
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
International Federation of Surveyors
International Fertilizer Development Center
International Institute for Peace through Tourism

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation
International Organization of Journalists
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
International Rural Housing Association
International Society for Environmental Ethics
International Society On Optics Within Life Sciences
International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)
International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems
International Society for the Preservation of the Tropical Rainforest
International Society of Tropical Foresters
International Studies Association
International Union of Architects
International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)
International Union of Housing Finance Institutions
International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
Japan Junior Chamber, Inc.
Kenya Scouts Association
Kenya Volunteer Development Services
Kwality-Karnataka Welfare Society
Landelijk Milieu Overleg (LMO-Dutch Environmental Forum)
Lega per l'Ambiente
Lingkod Tao-Kalikasan Foundation Inc. (In the Service of the Human Earth Community)
Marine Environmental Research Institute
Maudesco-Council for Development, Environmental Studies and Conservation
Misión Industrial de Puerto Rico, Inc.
Movimiento Ambientalista Nicaraguense
NEST - Nigerian Environment Study/Action Team
National Alliance of Victims of Minamata Disease and Lawyers
National Association of Attorneys General
National Association of Service and Conservation Corps - International Committee
National Centre for Environmental Education (NCEE)
National Civic League
National Maori Congress
National Peace Foundation
National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais of Brazil
National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais of the United States
Natural Heritage Institute
Nature Conservancy
Naturschutzbund Deutschland
New Economics Foundation
Nigerian Peace Foundation
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Organización de Pueblos Indígenas de Pastaza
Orissa Environmental Society
Overseas Development Council
Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association International
Parliamentarians for Global Action

People's Commission on Environment and Development India
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Pollution Probe
Poush
Pro Regenwald e.V.
Programme for Belize
Pronatura - Peninsula de Yucatan
Proterra
REDES Centro America
RenaSer
Royal Society of Chemistry
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Resau Africaine Pour Le Développement (RADEV)
Resau Africane d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement
SOS Mata Atlantica Foundation
Sacharuna Foundation
Sajju Institute and Research Foundation
Salvadorean Center for Appropriate Technology
Sarita Society
Share B.C.
Sierra Club
Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society Inc.
Sociedad Pachamama
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
Sociedad de Amigos en Defensa de la Gran Sabana
Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciencia
Sociedade De Defensa Do Pentanal
Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)
Society for Rural Development
Society for Threatened Peoples
Southern California Ecumenical Council/Ecology Task Force
Sri Lanka Environmental Journalists Forum
St. Katharina Werk-Basel
St. Xavier's Social Service Society
Student Environmental Action Coalition
Swedish United Nations Association
Tanzania Environmental Society
Together Foundation for Global Unity
UNCED'92 African NGOs Coordinating Committee
Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement
Uniao Protetora do Ambiente Natural
Union of Concerned Scientists
Union of International Associations
Universidad de Puerto Rico - Recinto de Rio Piedras
Verbraucher Initiative
Verification Technology Information Centre
Village Institution for Social Action
WIDE - Women in Development Europe
Western Environment and Development

Women's International Democratic Federation
World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO)
World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession
World Information Transfer, Inc.
World Organization of the Scout Movement
World Peace University/Radio for Peace International
World Society for the Protection of Animals
World Vision International
World Young Women's Christian Association (World YMCA)
WorldWIDE Network
Worldwatch Institute
Youth Alliance of Nigeria
Zero Population Growth

B

At its 61st meeting, on 18 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development decided to approve the following non-governmental organizations:

Academy of Ghandian Studies
Acción Ecologica
African Academy of Sciences
African NGOs Environment Network
All India Women's Studies and Development Organisation
American Jewish World Service
American Planning Association
Appropriate Technology International
Arab Society of Occupational Safety and Environmental Health
Asociación Cultural Sejekto de Costa Rica
Asociación Ecológica Coyoacán, a.c.
Asociación Pro-Conservación Acuatica de Costa Rica
Asociación de Derecho Ambiental Espanol
Asociación de Mujeras Uruguayas Lourdes Pintos
Assisi Nature Council
Association of Amazonian Universities
Association of Space Explorers USA
Associação Ituana de Proteção Ambiental
Associação Palas Athena do Brasil
Baif Development Research Foundation
Brazilian Movement in Defense of Life
Campbell Institute
Canadian Institute of International Affairs
Canadian Youth Foundation/Youth'92
Caritas Internationalis
Center for International Environmental Law - United States, (CIEL-US)
Center for Respect of Life and Environment
Center of Concern
Centre for Mass Communication
Centre for Research, Planning and Action

Centro de Protección a la Naturaleza
Cercle International pour la Promotion de la Création
Christian Environmental Alliance
Clean Nova Scotia Foundation
Club des Prospecteurs de l'Or Vert
Comisión Justicia y Paz de España
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Conseil des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD)
Conspectus Foundation, Inc.
Cooridnating Board of Jewish Organizations
Corporación Futuro Humano
Corporación Ornitológica del Ecuador
Council of Professional Social Workers
Council on International and Public Affairs
Cousteau Society Inc.
Earth Light Network Inc.
Environment Society of Chandigarth
Environmental Law Institute, USA
Environmentalists Society
Farmers Development Union (FADU)
Federacion Ecuatoriana de Clubes UNESCO
Federation of Electric Power Companies
Ford Foundation
Foundation for Global Community
Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galapagos (FCD)
Fundación Salvadoreña de Recursos Marinos y Limnológicos (FUREMAR)
Fédération des Associations du Fouta pour le Développement
Gondwana Geological Society
Gram Swarajya bakhtiyarpur
Gramodaya
Guineé-Ecologie
Housewives in Dialogue
Indian Council of South America
Indian Institute of Forest Management
Indian Institute of Youth and Development
Institute for Research on Environment and Economy
Institute for Studies in Environmental Law
Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
Institute of International Education
Instituto de Comunicación y Medio Ambiente
Instituto de Ecologia de Chile
International Board for Soil Research and Management
International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE)
International Health Awareness Network
International Institute of Sustainable Development and Management
International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation
Internationale Démocrate Chrétienne
Jana Seva Parisad
Japan Chemical Industry Association

Japan Environment Council
Japan Productivity Center
Les Amis de la Terre
Margaret Pyke Trust
Mauritius Family Planning Association
Metro Manila Council of Women Balikatan Movement Inc.
Nature Society, The, Singapore
New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)
New York Zoological Society/Wildlife Conservation International
Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC)
People's Alliance to Protect the Environment of the Japan Inland Sea Area
Petroleum Association of Japan
Philippine Women's University
Population Communications International
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
Pro Vita
Progress Agency Inc.
Proutist Universal
Quebec - Labrador Mission Foundation Inc./Atlantic Center for the Environment
Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE)
Ruk Rakaganno (The Tree Society of Sri Lanka)
Rdda Barnen (Save the Children Sweden)
SIBAT - Wellspring of Science and Technology
Sama Sevaya
Save Nilgiris Campaign
Shirkat Gah
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc.
Society for Human Integrity and Prosperity
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
South-East Asia Centre for Environment and Development
Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women
Union Guinéenne des Volontaires du Développement
Unitarian Universalist United Nations Office
United Club
United Nations Association of Australia Inc.
University of California/Systemwide Biotechnology Research and Education Program
University of Glasgow/Institute of Latin American Studies
University of Hamburg/Research Unit on Media and Environment
Volontaires Guinéens pour l'Environnement "Mission Verte"
Welsh Centre for International Affairs
World Peace Council
World Travel and Tourism Council
YWCA - YMCA of Sweden
Youth Charitable Organization
Zambia Alliance of Women
Zambia Council for Social Development

C

At its 64th meeting, on 30 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development decided to approve the following non-governmental organizations:

21st Century News
AEON Group Environment Foundation
AIESEC - International Association of Students in Economics and Business
Academic Youth Ecological Club
Action Association for Rural and Tribal Development
All India Women's Conference
All Japan's Seamen's Union
All Pakistan Youth Federation
All-Africa Students Union
Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS) Consortium
Amazon India
America Association of Engineering Societies
American Anthropological Association
American Institute of Architects (AIA)
American Ocean Campaign
American Society of Civil Engineers
Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
Amigos de la Tierra
Amigos de las Américas
Andestudio
Antarctica Project
Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of Human Rights
Arab Office of Youth and Environment
Arbofilia-Asociación Proterctora de Arboles
Arctic and Antarctic Education Fund/International Arctic Project
Asbestos Institute of Canada
Asheville-Buncombe Discovery/Citizen Action Alliance
Asian Environmental Society
Asian Students Association
Asociación Amigos de Donana
Asociación Costarricense para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
Asociación Cultural "Boletin de Lima"
Asociación Ecologista de Defensores de la Naturaleza
Asociación Guatemalteca Pro-Defensa del Medio Ambiente
Asociación Juvenil "Calumet"
Asociación Kunaa Unidos por Nabguana (KUNA)
Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de la Pequeña Industria Maderera
Asociación de Derecho Ambiental de la Region Inka-Adari
Asociación de Naturalistas del Sureste
Associação de Amigos de Petropolis, Patrimonio, Proteção aos Animales, Defesa de Ecologia
Associácion Latinoamericana Multidisciplinaria de Planeación Estrategica
Associaçao Brasileira de Engeharia Sanitaria e Ambiental

Associação Campineira de Ação Ecologia
Associação Fluminense de Engenheiros e Arquitetos
Associação Gaucha de Proteção ao Meio Ambiente Natural
Associação Projeto Roda Viva
Associação de Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento
Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente do Alto Vale do Itajai
Association Ecologiqué Cameroun
Association Soviétique "Sauvons la Paix et le Nature"
Association d'Appui pour le Développement Communautaire
Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Martiniquais
Association for Endangered Peoples-Austria
Association for Propagation of Indigenous Genetic Resources
Association for World Education
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh
Association of Foundations
Association of Hydrologists of India
Association of Local Legislators for a Better Environment (ALLBE)
Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Néo-Calédonienne
Association pour le Développement de l'Elevage au Sud-Kivu
Australia Association for Environmental Education Inc.
Australian Chamber of Manufactures
Australian Coal Association
Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign
BUND Bundesgeschaftsstelle Im Rheingarte
Bahamas National Trust
Bakavi School of Permaculture
Balmunch
Barbados Association of Canada
Bernard van Leer Foundation
Bombay Environmental Action Group
Bombay National History Society
Botswana Technology Centre
Brasilien Initiative Freiburg ev.
Bread for the World
Breast Feeding Information Group
British Association for the Club of Rome
Buddhist Perception of Nature
Bulgarian Society of Natural Research
C. P. R. Environmental Education Centre
CERES - The Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies
CONTREN (National Commission of Nuclear Energy Workers)
California Polytechnic State University Foundation
Campaign for the Earth Foundation
Camrose International Institute
Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility
Canadian Forestry Association
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (CPPA)
Caribbean Forest Conservation Association
Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development
Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs

Carrefour Sahel
Center for Coal Utilization - Japan
Center for Environmental Concerns
Center for Marine Conservation
Center for Resource Management
Center for Strategic and International Studies
Center for Study of Man and Environment
Central Unica dos Trabalhadores
Centre Jacques Cartier
Centre UNESCO de Catalunya
Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur le Mozambique et l'Afrique Australe
Centre de Promotion Agricole et de Technologies Adaptées
Centre for Culture and Development
Center for Environmental and Management Studies
Centre for International Women's Issues
Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development
Centre for Rural Technology
Centre for Women and Development
Centre for Research on New International Economic Order
Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights and Protection of Nature
Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement Rural
Centro Academico XI de Agosto
Centro Amazonico de Antropoligia y Aplicacion Practica
Centro Andino de Investigacione para el Desarrollo
Centro Federal de Educação Tecnologica Celso Suckow de Fonseca
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Centro de Agricultura Biológica
Centro de Educación Popular, Inc.
Centro de Educación, Capacitación y Tecnologia Campesina
Centro de Estudios Ambientales
Centro de Estudios Rurales Interdisciplinarios
Centro de Estudios sobre Tecnologias Apropiadas de la Argentina
Centro el Canelo de Nos
Cetacean Society International
Chemtech Foundation
China's Forum of Environmental Journalists
Chinese Society of Environmental Sciences
Church Women United
Church World Service
Church of Norway - Council on Foreign Relations
Church of the Brethren General Board
Circulo de Estúdios Científicos Aplicados Estación Ecológica
City University of New York
Clean Air Foundation
Climate Council
Club des Amis de la Nature et la Protection de l'Environnement
Coalition Nepal
Colegio Oficial de Biologos Spain
Comisión Internacional

Comisión Pro-Amazonia
Comissão PRO-INDIO de São Paulo
Comité Catholique centre la Faim et pour le Développement
Comité d'Animation pour la Sante
Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations
Community Aid Abroad
Community Capital Management Association
Community Service Centre
Confederación Ecologista Pacifista Andaluza
Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazonicas del Ecuador
Confederation of Brazilian Industry
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council
Congreso General Guaymi
Conservatoire et Jardin Botanique de Mascarin
Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre America Latina
Consumer Education Centre
Consumer Education and Research Centre
Cooperation for Peace
Coordilera Women's Education and Resource Center, Inc.
Coordillera People's Alliance
Coral Cay Conservation
Corporacion "Konsultecnica"
Council of European National Youth Committees
Council for Environmental Education
Council of Churches for Britain and Ireland
Council of Voluntary Social Services
Council on Foreign Relations
Craighead Wildlife Widlands Institute
Centre of Ecology and Biotesting of the Ural's Department of the Russia Academy of Sciences
Cultural Survival (Canada)
DETMAC Associates
Danish '92 Group
De la Salle University
Democratic Party of the Greens
Development Innovations and Networks
Dominica Conservation Association
E-7 Council
ECO Sao Tome e Principe
ECOTEC
ECOTRUST
Earth Action Network
Earth Communications Office
Earth Day Alliance
Earth Day USA
Earth Ethics Research Group, Inc.
Earth Savers Movement Inc.
Earth Society Foundation/Earth Day International
Earth Station Foundation

Earthroots
Earthstewards Network
East African Wild Life Society
Eco-Ed
Ecological Union of Russia
Ecomar A.C./EPOMEX - Programa de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografia del Golfo
Economists Against the Arm Race
Ecumenical Society for Justice, Peace and the Integrity of Creation
Ecumenical Center for Stewardship Studies
Education Development Center/Interlock Media Associates
Educators For Peace, Norway
Elders Council of India
Energy Environment Group (EEG)
Energy Probe Research Foundation
Energy and Environment Society of Pakistan
Enersol Associates, Inc.
Ente Colombo '92
Environment Information Center
Environment Preservation Society
Environmental Business Council
Environmental Careers Organizations
Environmental Enterprises Assistance Fund
Environmental Monitoring Group: Western Cape
Environmental Research Center
Environmental Science and Policy Institute
Environmental Solutions International Inc.
Estudios Rurales y Asesoria
European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes
European Bureau for Conservation and Development
European Center of Environmental Studies
Evangelical Fellowship of India Commission on Relief
Ever Green Club of Ghana
Experimental Cities
Family Planning Association of Pakistan
Fauna International Trust
Federação de Entidades Ecologicas Catarinenses
Federación Aymar markas
Federación Conservacionista Mexicana
Fédération Internationale des Femmes des Carrières Juridique
Federation of American Scientists
Federation of Scientific and Technical Associations
Federation of Swedish Farmers
Federation of Voluntary Organizations for Rural Development
Femmes, Environnement et Développement
Findhorn Foundation
Finnish United Nations Association
Folk Research Centre
Folkcenter for Renewable Energy

Fondation Internationale pour le Développement (FID)
Fondation pour la Sauvegarde des Espèces Menacées
Forum International (Worldwide) Inc.
Forum Magkrebin pour l'Environnement et le Développement
Fossil Fuels Action Institute
Foundation for Integrated Development
Foundation for International Studies, University of Malta
Foundation for International Training
Fredskogskolan (Peace University Foundation)
Free Youth of Romania
Frente Em Defesa da APA Da Mantiqueira
Friends Committee on Unity with Nature
Friends of the United Nations
Fundação Amazonas Forever Green
Fundação Grupo Esquel
Fundação Mata Virgem
Fundação Ondazul
Fundación Arias Para la Paz y el Progreso Humano
Fundación Christian Bulleux
Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza
Fundación Educambiente
Fundación Estudio Debate y Acción
Fundación Herencia Verde
Fundación Moises Bertoni para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
Fundación Vivir Mejor
Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer
Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación
Fundación para la Defensa del Ambiente
Gabriela
Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations
George H. Gallup International Institute
Georgia Greens
German Foundation for International Development
Global Climate Coalition
Global Education Associates
Global Energy Network International
Global Environment Forum - KANSAI
Global Environmental Forum
Global Environmental Management Initiative
Global Family
Global Infrastructure Foundation - North America
Global Infrastructure Fund Research Foundation Japan
Global Objectives, Inc.
Global Technology Foundation/Global Response
Global Tomorrow Coalition
Gokul Prakalp Pratishtan
Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America
Green Earth Organization

Greening Australia
Grupo de Trabalho Amazonico
Grupo de los Cien
Habitat Peru Siglo XXI
Harvard Law School Project on Global Environmental Issues
Heifer Project International
Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
Highlander Research and Education Center
Histadrut Environment and Consumer Protection Authority
Horizon Communications
Human Rights Advocates
Humane Society of the United States
IBON Philippines Databank and Research Center
IEA Coal Research
INFORM Inc.
Indicativa para o Dosenvolvimento, a Energia e o Ambiente (IDEA)
Indian Association for the Advancement of Science
Indian Committee of Youth Organizations
Indian Community Development Service Society
Indian Law Institute
Indigenous Survival International
Indonesian Cultural Foundation
Industrial Designers Society of America
Industry Council for Development
Information Industry Association
Institute of Biophysics/International Centre for Closed Ecological Systems, and the "Pristine Ynisei"
Institute for Cultural Unity
Institute for Food and Development Policy
Institute for Integrated Rural Development
Institute for Planetary Synthesis
Institute of Cetacean Research
Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Institution of Public Health Engineers
Instituto Chileño de Reconocimiento Ambiental
Instituto Oceanográfico-Universidade de São Paulo
Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza
Instituto de Desarrollo y Médio Ambiente
Instituto de Ecologia e Desenvolvimento
Instituto de Estudios Amazónicos
International Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture/Newman Center at the University of Minnesota
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities
International Organization for World Peace, Disarmament and Human Rights
Integrated Holistic Approach - Urban Development Project
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee (Wisconsin)
Internacia Akademio de Marmonio Ekologia Fonduso Efmah

International Academy of the Environment
International Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture
International Alliance of Women
International Association for Impact Assessment
International Association for Religious Freedom
International Association of Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties
International Association of Universities
International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer
International Centre for Earth Preservation and Environmental Protection Foundation
International Centre for Ocean Development
International City/County Management Association
International Commission on Peace and Food
International Community Education Association
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
International Council on Social Welfare
International Court of the Environment
International Development Conference
International Development Training Institute
International Economic Law Society
International Environment Institute
International Federation of Human Rights
International Federation of Inspection Agencies
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of Social Workers
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Hardwood Products Association
International Institute for Labour, Development and Cooperative Studies
International Institute of Concern for Public Health
International Law Association
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Movement of Apostolate of Children
International Primary Aluminum Institute
International Seed Trade Federation
International Society for Animal Rights Inc.
International Society of Doctors for the Environment
International Society of Naturalists
International Synergy Institute
International Union of Socialist Youth
International Water Resources Association
International Water Tribunal
International Water and Sanitation Centre
International Young Nature Friends
International Youth Hostel Federation
Inuvialuit Game Council
Israel Union for Environmental Defense
Jagruthi
Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust
Japan Air Pollution Victims Association
Japan Association of Independent Research Institutes

Japan Committee for Global Environment
Japan Environment Association
Japan Federation of Bar Associations/International Environmental Conservation Committee
Japan Federation of Economic Organization
Japan Fisheries Association
Japan Forest Technical Association
Japan Foundation for the Earth
Japan Gas Association
Japan Rachel Carson Council
Japan Women's Global Environment Network
Jordens Vanner (Friends of the Earth Sweden)
Kerala Sastra Sahithya Parishad
Kids for Saving Earth
Kindernothilfe
Korea Anti-Pollution Movement Association
Kyoto Forum
LEMLEM Environment and Development Movement
Ladakh Ecological Development Group
Lalbhai Group Rural Development Fund
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
League for the Defense of the Environment (LIDEMA)
League of Women Voters Education Fund
Learning Alliance
Legacy International
Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, Inc. (Friends of the Earth Philippines)
Lelio Basso International Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples
Leyte Rural Assistance Programmes Inc.
LightHawk, The Environmental Air Force
Lincoln Filene Center (LFC)/Environmental Citizenship Program
Linnie Cooper Foundation
Loretto Community (Sisters of Loretto and Co-members)
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Univ. of California
MISEREOR - The German Catholic Bishops Organization for Development Cooperation
MOPAWI - Desarrollo de la Mosquitia
Machida Residents Concerned about the Environment
Maharishi International University
Maharshi Vedvyas Foundation for Studies in Cooperation
Management Institute for Social Change
Marsh Institute
Mauchak - Maulik Chahida Karmashuchi (Basics Needs Program)
Mauritian Action for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Infant Nutrition
Mauritius Council for Environmental Studies and Conservation
Melanisian Institute, University of Papua New Guinea
Methodist Church of Southern Africa
Michigan State University/International Studies and Programs
Mokichi Okada Association Foundation

Mouvement Ecologique Algérien
Mouvement National de Lutte pour l'Environnement
Mouvement de la Paix, Le
Multinational and Development Clearinghouse
NGO Forum for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund
National Aboriginal Forestry Association
National Coalition of Aboriginal Organisations
National Coalition of Aboriginal Organisations Secretariat
National Committee to Defend Black Rights (CDBR) - Aboriginal Corporation
National Consumers Nigeria
National Council of Swedish Youth
National Council of Trade Unions - South Africa
National Environmental Law Association
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines
National Union of Ghana Students International Relations and Affairs
National Water Centre, Inc.
National Foundation of Indian Engineers "Shanti Chambers"
Nature Conservation Society of Japan
Navajo-Hopi Land Commission Office of the Navajo Nation
Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists
Nepal International Consumers Union
Network for Social Justice, Inc.
New England Tropical Conservatory
New York Botanical Garden
New Zealand Natural Heritage Foundation
North American Association for Environmental Education
North-South Coalition
Northern Forum
Norwegian Peace Society
Observatorio Socio Ambiental de la Amazonia
Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération
Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum
Ole Siosiomaga Society Inc.
One Person's Impact
Ontario Forest Industries Association
Oregon State University/Office of International Research and Development
Organic Farmers Associations Council
Osaka Industrial Association
Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation
PRAYOG, HULADENAHALLI
Pacific Concerns Resource/Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement,
Pacific Energy and Resources Center
Pakistan Women's Lawyers Association
Paliber - Organizaçao Pacifista e Ecologica
Pan African Movement
Pan-African Institute for Development
Parlamento Amazonico/Congreso de la Republic de Venezuela
Partners in the Environment

Pentecost Social Services
People Against the River Crossing
People-Centered Development Forum (PCD Forum)
Peoples Education for Action and Community Emancipation Trust
Perm Department of the Socio-Ecological Union
Permaculture Institute
Philippine Environmental Journalists Inc.
Philippine Federation of Environmental Concern
Philippine Uplands Resource Center
Population Institute
Port Loko United Nations Students Association
Pradip Smiriti Sansthan
Prakruti
Presbyterian Church USA
Private Agencies Collaborating Together
Process Inc.
Protect Our Water and Environmental Resources
Quercos-Associaçao Nacional para O Conservação da Natureza
Rainbow
Rainforest Alliance
Rainforest Regeneration Institute
Red de Organizaciones Ambientalistas del Paraguay
Rede Brasileira Agroflorestal
Reef Relief
Region Laboratoire de Développement Durable
René Dubos Center for Human Environments
Reseau d'Education pour le Développement en Coopération
Reseau de l'Environnement de Côte d'Ivoire
Resource Integration Centre
Rhododendron Eco Club
Royal Botanic Gardens (KEW)
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Rural Advancement Foundation International
Rural Centre for Human Interests
Rural Development Organization
Rural Development Youth Training Institute
Rural Education Action Project (REAP) - Rural Vermont
Rural Sociological Society of North America
Ryan Foundation
Sacred Earth Network Inc.
Sadvichar Parivar
Solomon Islands Development Trust
Salvation Army, The
Samoan Association of Non-Governmental Organization
San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners
Sane Freeze: Campaign for Global Security
Sanskrit Shodh Sansthan (Environment Protection and Development Centre)
Save America's Forests
School of Fundamental Research
Science for Peace, University of Toronto (Canada)

Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan
Secrétariat International de l'Eau
Secretariat for Future Studies
Sendai Committee for Environment and Food
Servas International
Servicios Científicos y Técnicos
Sharmila Gramin Shilp Kaka Kendara
Shinshuren (Federation of New Religious Organizations of Japan)
Slovak Union of Nature and Landscape Protectors
Sobrevivencia
Social Justice Committee of Montreal
Sociedad Biosfera
Sociedad de Ingenieros del Peru
Sociedade Brasileira de Direito do Meio Ambiente
Sociedade Brasileira de Educaçao
Société Congolaise d'Economie Rurale
Société des Electriciens et des Electroniciens
Society for Participatory Research in Asia
Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel
Society of American Foresters
Soil and Water Conservation Society
Solar Electric Light Fund
South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and the Environment
South West Community Resources
Southern African Human Rights Foundation
Soviet Association Ecology and Peace
Soviet Peace Committee
Soviet Youth Preparatory Committee to UNCED, Economic Faculty, Moscow University
Spiritual Assembly of the Bahai's of Singapore Ltd.
Sri Bajrang Lokmanas Kalyan Samiti/Environment Protection Centre
Sri Lanka Environment Congress
Stitching Milieu-Educatie - Inst. for Environmental Education & Communication
Sudanese Environment Conservation Society
Support Group of Indigenous Peoples
Survival International
Swiss Academy of Engineering Sciences
Swiss Peace Foundation - Berne
Synergos Institute, The
TDDSZ Greens-Environ. Grp. of the Dem. Trade Union of the Scientific Workers
Tanzania Tree Planting Foundation
Technology and Action for Rural Advancement
Television Trust for the Environment
The Future in Our Hands, Norway
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
The Other Economic Summit/Americas (TOES/Americas)
Tierra Madre
Tinker Institute on International Law and Organizations

Training for Development Assistance (UBV)
Tree and Energy Conservation Programmes
Trilateral Commission
Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute
Trust Help
Trust for Transitional Action and Progress
Turtle Island Earth Stewards (TIES)
United States Committee for UNEP
Ukranian Environmental Association Green World
Universidad Javeriana/Facultad de Estudios Interdisciplinarios - Unidad de Desarrollo y Ambiente
Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña
Union Catholique Internationale de la Presse
Union Québecoise pour la Conservation de la Nature
Union of Nature Protection
United Earth
United Methodist Church/General Board of Church Society
United Methodist Church/General Board of Global Ministries
United Mineworkers Federation of Australia
United Nations Association of Sweden in Stockholm
United Socio-Economic Development and Research Programme
United States Association for the Club of Rome
Unity Diversity World Council, Inc.
Universidad Iberoamericana de Postgrado
University of Arizona/College of Law
Universal Esperanto Association
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid/Human Ecology Group, Ecology Department
Universidad de Lima
Universidad del Valle/Comite de Accion Ecológica
University of Aalborg
Univeristy of Kansas/The Environmental Studies Program
University of Latvia Ecological Center
University of Lund/Research Policy Institute
University of Miami/North-South Center
University of Michigan/Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN)
Urban Ecology Australia, Inc.
Vredeseilanden/Ile de Paix de Dapaong
Washington Biotechnology Action Council
Water Development Society
Water Resources Environment Technology Center
West and Central African Association of Soil Science
Western States Center
Wet Light Inc.
Wildlife Clubs of Kenya
Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Sri Lanka
Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources
Women and Environment Education and Development Foundation (The Weed Foundation)
Women and Environment Network (WEN) Australia

Women for Peace, Norway
Women for Peace, Sweden
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Working Women's Forum
World Alliance of YMCAs
World Association of the Major Metropolises (METROPOLIS)
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
World Council of Indigenous Peoples
World Economy Ecology and Development (WEED)
World Federalist Association
World Federation of Public Health Associations (APHA)
World Leisure and Recreation Association
World Muslim Congress
World Neighbours
World Organization for Early Childhood Education
World Sustainable Agriculture Association
World Wetlands Partnership
World Wildlife Fund (U.S.A.)
Worldlink Foundation/Global Youth Summit
YUVA
YWCA of the United States

## 4/2. Participation of observers

### A

At its 55th meeting, on 2 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, having recalled the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the participation of observers in the work of the Preparatory Committee, and bearing in mind section C of its decision 3/11 in which the Preparatory Committee decided, inter alia, that only those intergovernmental organizations invited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee by the conclusion of the fourth session should receive invitations to participate in like manner in the Conference, decided to accord observer status in its work to the following non-governmental organizations:

African Timber Organization
Amazonian Cooperation Treaty
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
Asian and Pacific Development Centre
Asian Development Bank
Board of the Cartagena Agreement
Caribbean Community and Common Market
Caribbean Development Bank
Caribbean Meteorological Organization
Central American Bank for Economic Integration
Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Council of Europe
European Free Trade Association
European Investment Bank
European Space Agency
Inter-American Development Bank
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Maritime Satellite Organization
International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund
International Organization for Migration
International Organization for Standardization
International Potato Centre
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
Latin American Energy Organization
Latin American Fisheries Development Organization
Nordic Investment Bank
OPEC Fund for International Development
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
Permanent South Pacific Commission
University for Peace
World Tourism Organization

B

At its 59th meeting, on 16 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee decided to accord observer status to the following additional intergovernmental organizations:

Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education
Organization for Indian Ocean Marine Affairs for Cooperation

C

At its 61st meeting, on 18 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee decided to accord observer status to the following additional intergovernmental organizations:

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
International Development Law Institute
International Energy Agency
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Oslo and Paris commissions
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

## 4/3. Dates of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its 64th meeting, on 30 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, noting that the Moslem Feast of Ed-Al-Adha would start on 10 or 11 June 1992, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the dates of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development be changed from 1-12 June 1992 to 3-14 June 1992, with pre-session consultations to take place on 1 and 2 June 1992.

## 4/4. Adoption of draft chapters of Agenda 21

A

At its 64th meeting, on 30 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on national mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.11 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.59);

(b) Text on science for sustainable development submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.10 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.61);

(c) Text on managing fragile ecosystems: sustainable mountain development submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.18 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.40 and Corr.1).

B

At its 65th meeting, on 31 March 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on information for decision-making submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.12 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.63);

(b) Text on protection and promotion of human health submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 and Corr.1);

(c) Text on education, public awareness and training submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.6 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.66);

(d) Text on promoting sustainable human settlement development submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.7 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.67);

(e) Text on environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.25 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.26 and Corr.1);

(f) Text on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.24 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.28).

C

At its 66th meeting, on 1 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on integration of environment and development in decision-making submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.70 and Corr.1);

(b) Text on protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.22 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.29).

D

At its 67th meeting, on 2 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on management of fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.17 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.39/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1);

(b) Text on an integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/Add.15 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.41 and Corr.1);

(c) Text on promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.19 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.42 and Corr.1).

E

At its 68th meeting, on 2 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.68);

(b) Text on safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.4 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.27 and Corr.1);

(c) Text on environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.23 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.30).

F

At its 69th meeting, on 2 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the text on protection and promotion of human health submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.62), as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts.

G

At its 70th meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on conservation of biological diversity submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.20 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.44);

(b) Text on environmentally sound management of biotechnology submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.27 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.45).

H

At its 71st meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on cooperation for the transfer of, adaptation and diffusion of environmentally sound technology submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.9 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.69);

(b) Text on protection of the atmosphere submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.14 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.47 and Corr.1).

I

At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee approved the following draft texts, as orally amended, for inclusion in Agenda 21 and transmittal to the Conference, subject to further consideration of the bracketed parts:

(a) Text on international cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries, and related domestic policies submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.71);

(b) Text on strengthening the role of major groups submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.13 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.72);

(c) Preambular paragraphs for Agenda 21 submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.151/PC/L.76);

(d) Text entitled "Guidelines for preparations of Agenda 21 for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro" submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.151/PC/L.78);

(e) Text on combating deforestation: options for Agenda 21 submitted by the Chairman of Working Group I on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.43 and Corr.1);

(f) Text on protection of oceans, all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.25/Rev.1);

(g) Text on international institutional arrangements submitted by the Chairman of Working Group III (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.31);

(h) Text on legal instruments and mechanisms submitted by the Chairman of Working Group III (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.32).

4/5. Observer status in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for associate members of regional commissions

At its 70th meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling General Assembly resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries, in which the Assembly, inter alia, expressed concern about the adverse effects on those countries of sealevel rise resulting from climate change, recalling also Assembly resolution 46/70 of 11 December 1991 on cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories, recalling further Assembly resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991 in which the Assembly endorsed decision 3/12 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee on participation in the Conference, stressed the importance of the participation of developing countries in the preparatory process and in the Conference, and requested the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to review relevant parts of the annex to section E of its decision 3/11, with a view to ensuring adequate and full participation of developing countries in the Conference and in its subsidiary bodies, and taking into account provisions of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean respectively, providing for associate membership, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it reopen consideration of agenda item 78, "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", at its forty-sixth session and that it adopt the following draft decision:

Observer status in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for associate members of regional commissions

The General Assembly decides:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to invite, in addition to those listed in paragraph 9 of its resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991, associate members of regional commissions to participate in the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the capacity of observers;

(b) To amend the draft provisional rules recommended to the Conference by adding the following new rule:

Rule 65 bis

Associate members of regional commissions

Representatives designated by associate members of regional commissions may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

## 4/6. Status of the European Economic Community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its 70th meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling General Assembly resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991 and the previous resolutions of the Assembly on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling also that, in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/168, the European Economic Community has been invited to participate in the Conference as an observer, noting that the European Economic Community has been transferred exclusive competence over certain matters within the purview of the Conference and that, as a result, the rights of participation normally accorded observers would not allow the Community to participate effectively in the Conference, decided to recommend to the General Assembly the following amendments to the draft provisional rules of the Conference in order to allow the European Economic Community to participate fully in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development:

Rule 1

In line 1, after the word "Conference", the words "and that of the European Economic Community", should be inserted.

Rule 3

In line 5, after the words "Minister for Foreign Affairs", the words "or, in the case of the European Economic Community, by the President of the European Commission" should be inserted.

Rule 24, paragraph 1

In line 2, after the word "Conference", the words "or of the European Economic Community" should be inserted.

Rule 24, paragraph 3

In line 1, after the word "State", the words "or of the European Economic Community" should be inserted.

Rules 25, 26 and 27

In line 1, after the word "representative", the words "of any State participating in the Conference" should be inserted.

Rule 47

In line 1, after the word "Conference", the words "and the European Economic Community" should be inserted.

Rules 51, paragraph 2, and 52, subparagraph (a)

At the end, the words "provided that they are representatives of participating States" should be added.

Rule 63

At the beginning, the words "Save where otherwise specifically provided with respect to the European Economic Community in these rules of procedure," should be inserted.

## 4/7. Non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests

At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development decided to transmit to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for further consideration the non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (see document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.46).

## 4/8. Voluntary fund

At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/168 concerning extending the validity and use of the voluntary fund established by its resolution 44/228 in order to assist developing countries in participating fully and efficiently in the Conference, strongly reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to ensure the full participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the Conference and its subsidiary organs, and urged Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the voluntary fund in order to achieve this goal.

4/9. Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling its decision 3/11 of 4 September 1991, entitled "Provisional agenda, organization of work and provisional rules of procedure of the Conference", decides to recommend to the General Assembly that rule 6 of the draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference should be revised to read as follows:

> "The Conference shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President, 39 Vice-Presidents and an ex officio Vice-President from the host country and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chairman for the Main Committee established in accordance with rule 46. These officials shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee. The Conference may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

4/10. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

At its 72nd meeting, on 3 April 1992, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development decided to transmit to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for further consideration the proposal of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (see document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.33/Rev.1).

ANNEX II

Report of Working Group I

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Organization of the session

1. Working Group I held four meetings (45th to 48th), on 9, 11, 23 and 28 March 1992.

B. Officers of the Working Group

2. At its 47th meeting, on 23 March, the Working Group, upon the resignation of Mr. Gantcho Gantchev (Bulgaria) as Rapporteur, elected by acclamation its Vice-Chairman, Mr. Shinichi Isashiki (Japan), as Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.

3. The Officers of the Working Group were thus as follows:

Chairman: Bo Kjellén (Sweden)

Vice-Chairmen: Charles A. Liburd (Guyana)
Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania)

Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur: Shinichi Isashiki (Japan)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

4. At its 45th meeting, on 9 March, the Working Group approved its agenda as contained in section II of document A/CONF.151/PC/96. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Protection of the atmosphere:

   (a) Climate change;

   (b) Ozone depletion;

   (c) Transboundary air pollution.

3. Land resources:

   (a) Deforestation;

(b) Soil loss;

(c) Desertification and drought.

4. Conservation of biological diversity.

5. Environmentally sound management of biotechnology.

6. Adoption of the report of Working Group I.

## D. Documentation

5. The Working Group had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on protection of the atmosphere (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on an integrated approach to planning and management of land resources (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.15);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on combating desertification (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on combating desertification and drought: managing fragile ecosystems (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.17);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on managing fragile ecosystems: sustainable mountain development (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.18);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.19);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the conservation of biological diversity (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.20);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of biotechnology (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.27);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on land resources (A/CONF.151/PC/105);

(j) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on forests (A/CONF.151/PC/106);

(k) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on the atmosphere (A/CONF.151/PC/107);

(l) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on the conservation of biological diversity (A/CONF.151/PC/108);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on environmentally sound management of biotechnology (A/CONF.151/PC/109);

(n) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on combating desertification and drought (A/CONF.151/PC/110);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the UNEP report on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/CONF.151/PC/117);

(p) Report on the activities of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (A/CONF.151/PC/118);

(q) Proposal on forest principles submitted by the United States of America (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.20);

(r) Proposal submitted by Ghana 1/ on a non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and development of all types of forests (A/CONF.151/PC/L.22);

(s) Proposal submitted by Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela on a programme for the regulation and conservation of catchment areas in mountainous regions (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.23);

(t) Proposal submitted by Canada on guiding principles towards a global consensus for the conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests worldwide (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.24);

(u) Proposal submitted by the Chairman on protection of the atmosphere: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.25/Rev.2 and Add.1);

(v) Proposals submitted by Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela on a programme for the generation and transfer of biotechnologies and their sustainable use in the developing countries (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.26);

(w) Chairman's summary and proposals for action on conservation of biological diversity: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.28/Rev.1);

(x) Chairman's summary and proposals for action on land resources: desertification and drought (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.29);

(y) Chairman's summary and proposals for action on environmentally sound management of biotechnology: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.30/Rev.1);

(z) Position paper submitted by Finland on forest issues in Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.31);

(aa) Position paper submitted by the Netherlands 2/ on forestry in Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.32);

(bb) Draft decision proposed by the Chairman on environmentally sound management of biotechnology: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/L.38/Rev.1);

(cc) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.17 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.39 and Rev.1);

(dd) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.18 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.40 and Corr.1);

(ee) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.15 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.41);

(ff) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.19 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.42 and Corr.1);

(gg) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of preliminary discussions held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.43 and Corr.1);

(hh) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on conservation of biodiversity (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.44);

(ii) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.27 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.45);

(jj) Text submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Charles A. Liburd (Guyana), on a non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.46);

(kk) Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.14 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.47);

(ll) Draft report of the Working Group (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.48);

(mm) Chairman's summary and proposals for action on protection and management of land resources: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.21/Rev.1);

(nn) Chairman's summary and proposals for action on conservation and development of forests (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.13);

(oo) Draft on contact group discussions submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Charles A. Liburd (Guyana) (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.14/Rev.2).

## II. PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

6. At the 47th meeting, on 23 March, the representative of the World Meteorological Organization made a statement.

## III. LAND RESOURCES

### A. Deforestation

7. At the 46th meeting, on 11 March, the Minister for Environment and Tourism of Burkina Faso made a statement.

## IV. ACTION TAKEN BY THE WORKING GROUP

8. At its 48th meeting, on 28 March, the Working Group decided to transmit to the plenary for further consideration the following documents:

(a) Under agenda item 2:

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.14 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.47);

(b) Under agenda item 3 (a):

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of preliminary discussions held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.43 and Corr.1);

Text submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Charles A. Liburd (Guyana), on a non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.46);

(c) Under agenda item 3 (b):

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.18 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.40 and Corr.1);

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.15 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.41);

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.19 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.42 and Corr.1);

(d) Under agenda item 3 (c):

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.17 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.39/Rev.1);

(e) Under agenda item 4:

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on conservation of biological diversity (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.44);

(f) Under agenda item 5:

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.27 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.45).

## V. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF WORKING GROUP I

9. At its 48th meeting, the Working Group adopted its report as contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.48.

## Notes

1/ On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

2/ On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community.

ANNEX III

Report of Working Group II

Rapporteur: Mr. Hussein HANIFF (Malaysia)

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Organization of the session

1. Working Group II held four formal meetings (43rd to 46th), from 9 March to 28 March 1992 and a number of informal meetings.

B. Officers of the Working Group

2. The Officers of the Working Group, as elected at the first, second and third sessions, were as follows:

Chairman: Bukar Shaib (Nigeria)

Vice-Chairmen: Andrey Czyz (Poland)
Vicente Sanchez (Chile)
Joke Waller-Hunter (Netherlands)
Rapporteur: Hussein Haniff (Malaysia)

C. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

3. The agenda of the Working Group is contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/96, which was adopted by the plenary of the Preparatory Committee at its 55th meeting, on 2 March. It reads as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources.

3. Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources.

4. Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous wastes, and of toxic chemicals, as well as prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes:

(a) Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes;

(b) Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues;

(c) Environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes;

(d) Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals;

(e) Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes.

5. Adoption of the report of Working Group II.

4. The Working Group had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (A/CONF.151/PC/88/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on protection of oceans, all kinds of seas including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources (A/CONF.151/100/Add.22);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals (including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products) (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.23);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous wastes) (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.24);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.25);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a compilation of the views of Governments on protection of the oceans (A/CONF.151/PC/104 and Add.1);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources (A/CONF.151/PC/112);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the report of the meeting of government-designated experts to formulate a draft strategy for the reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas, held at Nairobi from 9 to 13 December 1991 (A/CONF.151/PC/113);

(k) Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals: Recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to discuss draft proposals for an intergovernmental mechanism for chemical risk assessment and management (London, 16-19 December 1991) (A/CONF.151/PC/115);

(l) Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes: Recommendations on international strategy and action programme including technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Government-designated Experts convened by UNEP, held at Nairobi from 9 to 11 December 1991 (A/CONF.151/PC/116);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on global aspects of marine pollution, transmitting a report on the outcome of the Fourteenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties, held at London from 25 to 29 November 1991 (A/CONF.151/PC/124);

(n) Conservation and management of living resources of the high seas; Principles and measures for an effective regime based on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: proposal submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.16/Rev.1);

(o) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.17/Rev.1);

(p) Draft decision proposed by the Bureau on protection of the oceans, all kinds of seas including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.18);

(q) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of hazardous waste: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Rev.1);

(r) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Add.1/Rev.1);

(s) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on promotion of the safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes through international agreements: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Add.2/Rev.1);

(t) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes: options for Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.19/Add.3/Rev.1);

(u) Options for Agenda 21: Programme areas: Management of high seas: Living marine resources and sustainable use of living marine resources under national jurisdiction: proposal by Algeria, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.24);

(v) Protection of the oceans, all kinds of seas including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.25 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Corr.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.4 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.25/Rev.1);

(w) Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.25 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.26 and Corr.1);

(x) Safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.4 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.27 and Corr.1);

(y) Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.24 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.28 and Corr.1);

(z) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.22 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.29);

(aa) Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.23 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.30).

(bb) Adoption of the report of Working Group II: draft report.

## II. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF WASTES, PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS WASTES, AND OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, AS WELL AS PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

### A. Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes

5. At the 45th meeting, on 19 March, the observers for the following non-governmental organizations made statements: Greenpeace International and the NGO Working Group on Militarism and the Environment.

### B. Environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes

6. At the 44th meeting, on 18 March, the observers for the following non-governmental organizations made statements: Greenpeace International, youth non-governmental organizations at the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee and the NGO Working Group on Militarism and the Environment.

## III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF WORKING GROUP II

7. At its 46th meeting, on 28 March, the Working Group adopted its draft report as contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.31 and decided to transmit to the plenary for further consideration the following documents:

Under agenda item 2

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.25/Rev.1).

Under agenda item 3

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.22 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.29).

Under agenda item 4 (a)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.24 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.28 and Corr.1).

Under agenda item 4 (b)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.25 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.26 and Corr.1).

Under agenda item 4 (c)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.4 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.27 and Corr.1).

Under agenda item 4 (d)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.23 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.II/L.30).

ANNEX IV

Report of Working Group III

Rapporteur: Mr. John SLOAN (Canada)

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

### A. Organization of the session

1. Working Group III held [10] meetings (17th to [26th]) from 3 to 6 and 11, 16, 19, 25 and 28 March and [2] April 1992.

### B. Officers of the Working Group

2. The officers, who were elected by the Working Group at its first session, remained:

Chairman: Bedrich Moldan (Czechoslovakia)

Vice-Chairmen: Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)
Reynaldo Arcilla (Philippines)
Albert Muchanga (Zambia)

Rapporteur: John Sloan (Canada)

### C. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

3. At its 17th meeting, on 3 March, the Working Group approved its agenda as contained in section IV of document A/CONF.151/PC/96. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Survey of existing agreements and instruments and its follow-up.

3. Principles on general rights and obligations.

4. Other legal, institutional and related matters, as well as legal and institutional aspects of cross-sectoral issues, including those referred to Working Group III by Working Group I, Working Group II and the plenary of the Preparatory Committee.

5. Adoption of the report of the Working Group.

## D. Documentation

4. The Working Group had before it the following documents:

(a) Progress report of the secretariat of the Conference on the development of legal instruments for transboundary waters (A/CONF.151/PC/79);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the role of regional organizations and cooperation (Section IV, Chapter 7 of Agenda 21) (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.26);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on institutional proposals (A/CONF.151/PC/102);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the survey of existing agreements and instruments and its follow-up (A/CONF.151/PC/103 and Add.1);

(e) Letter dated 19 March 1991 from the head of the delegation of Austria to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its second session addressed to the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/PC/L.29);

(f) Note verbale dated 10 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/5);

(g) Role of regional organizations and cooperation (Section IV, Chapter 7 of Agenda 21): proposed amendments to A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.26 on the basis of informal consultations (A/CONF.151/PC/L.65);

(h) Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the head of the delegation of Austria to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its second session addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.1);

(i) Draft proposal submitted by Ghana on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 entitled "Rio de Janeiro Charter/Declaration on Environment and Development" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.6);

(j) Chairman's consolidated draft entitled "Earth Charter[:][/] The Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2);

(k) Proposal/draft decision entitled "Rio de Janeiro Charter/Declaration on Environment and Development", submitted by China and by Pakistan on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.20 and Rev.1);

(l) Proposal submitted by the United States of America on principles on general rights and obligations (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.21);

(m) Proposal submitted by Japan entitled "Rights and obligations" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.22);

(n) Proposal submitted by Canada entitled "Earth Charter" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.23);

(o) Proposal submitted by Australia entitled "Structure and outline of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration/Earth Charter and comments on A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.8/Rev.1" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.24);

(p) Proposal submitted by Portugal on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community entitled "Elements for the Earth Charter" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.25);

(q) Proposal submitted by Argentina entitled "Principle on sustainable agricultural development" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.26);

(r) Proposal submitted by Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden entitled "Earth Charter. Elements for consideration" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.27);

(s) Proposal submitted by Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the basis of the work of several non-governmental organizations from around the world (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.28);

(t) Proposal submitted by Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama entitled "Creation of a 'Planet Earth Council'" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.29 and Corr.1);

(u) Draft decision on the survey of existing agreements and instruments and its follow-up, submitted by China and by Pakistan on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.30);

(v) Letter dated 28 August 1991 from the deputy head of the delegation of the United States of America to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/CRP.1);

(w) Draft section 8, chapter IV, of Agenda 21: International legal instruments and mechanisms, prepared by the secretariat on the basis of informal consultations (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/CRP.2 and Rev.1);

(x) Draft proposal prepared by the Issue Coordinator, Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia), for Working Group III on elements for chapter V of Agenda 21: Institutional arrangements (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/CRP.3 and Rev.1);

(y) Draft proposal by the Issue Coordinator, Mr. Reynaldo Arcilla, for Working Group III on elements for section IV, chapter 8, of Agenda 21: Legal instruments and mechanisms (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/CRP.4).

## II. SURVEY OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS AND ITS FOLLOW-UP

5. The Working Group considered the question of the survey of existing agreements and instruments and its follow-up (agenda item 2) at its 22nd, 23rd and [26th] meetings, on 16 and 19 March and [2] April.

6. At the 22nd meeting, on 16 March, the representative of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development introduced the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the survey of existing agreements and instruments and its follow-up (A/CONF.151/PC/103 and Add.1). The representative of the World Federalist Movement, a non-governmental organization accredited to the Preparatory Committee, made a statement.

7. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 March, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a draft decision (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.30) on the survey of existing agreements and instruments and its follow-up and orally corrected it.

8. The draft decision, as corrected, read as follows:

"The Preparatory Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 44/228 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, decides that the following text should be inserted as section 8, chapter IV, of Agenda 21.

"Introduction

"The Preparatory Committee emphasizes the importance of the participation in and contribution of all countries, in particular the developing countries, to the development of international law on sustainable development,

"The Preparatory Committee recognizes that most of the existing international legal instruments and agreements in the field of environment have so far been developed without adequate participation and contribution of developing countries, and thus do not fully reflect the priorities and interests of those States,

"The Preparatory Committee is aware of imbalances in the effective governance of existing legal agreements and instruments, including programme activities, working groups and regular review meetings.

"Basis for action

"The relationship between existing international agreements or instruments in the field of environment and relevant international trade agreements or instruments should be strengthened, taking into account the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of Developing Countries, 1/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. 2/

"States should cooperate to develop further international law in the field of sustainable development. In doing so, special attention should be given to the delicate balance between environmental and developmental concerns.

"Any attempt at codification of international law in the field of sustainable development should be universal, transparent and democratic, within the framework of the United Nations.

"While global participation is essential for the success of treaty making in the field of international law of sustainable development, the special needs and concerns of developing countries should be adequately covered.

"Future codification projects will have to take into account the ongoing work of the International Law Commission.

"The developing countries should be provided with technical assistance in their attempts to enhance their national legislative capabilities in the field of environmental law.

"Objectives

"The overall objective of the review and development of international environmental law should be aimed at integration of environment and development policies through effective universally valid and multilaterally negotiated international agreements and instruments, taking into account the needs and concerns of the developing countries. Specific objectives are:

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"1/ General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, annex.

"2/ General Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, annex.

"(a) To identify and address difficulties which prevent developing countries from participating in or duly implementing existing international legal instruments;

"(b) To review and revise, as appropriate, the relevant existing international legal instruments in the light of integration of environmental and developmental concerns, taking into account special needs and situations of developing countries in order to lay down a sound basis for the future implementation of these instruments;

"(c) To set priorities for future law making, taking into account the principles of universality, transparency and democracy;

"(d) To promote and support the effective participation of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in the negotiation and governance of international legal agreements and instruments, including technical and financial assistance and other available mechanisms for this purpose;

"(e) To promote, through the gradual development of universally valid, multilaterally negotiated agreements, international standards for the protection of the environment, that take into account the different situations and capabilities of countries, in order to combat through international cooperation unilaterally set environmental standards that may be used as excuses for unjustified additional barriers to trade."

## III. PRINCIPLES ON GENERAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

9. The Working Group considered the question of principles on general rights and obligations (agenda item 3) at its 17th to 21st and [26th] meetings, from 3 to 6 and on 11 March and [2] April.

10. Mr. Mukul Sanwal (India) and Mr. Ole Holthe (Norway) acted as Coordinators for informal consultations on item 3.

11. At the 17th meeting, on 3 March, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Norway, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Singapore, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tunisia, Hungary, Mexico, Finland, Chile, Austria, Benin, Argentina, Venezuela, Portugal, Japan, India, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Malaysia, the Philippines and Zimbabwe. The Chairman also made a statement.

12. At the 18th meeting, on 4 March, statements were made by the representatives of the International Council on Metals and the Environment, Environmental Defense Fund, the Baha'i International Community, the International Coordinating Committee on Religion and the Earth, the New Zealand NGO/UNCED Liaison Committee, the Women's Environment and Development Organization, Cooperation for Peace, the YMCA of the U.S.A. and the Canadian

Participatory Committee for UNCED, non-governmental organizations accredited to the Preparatory Committee.

13. At the 19th meeting, on 5 March, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.20) entitled "Rio de Janeiro Charter/Declaration on Environment and Development", which read as follows:

"Principle 1. National sovereignty over natural resources

"States have the sovereign right over their own natural resources. Pursuant to their own environmental and development policies, they have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction.

"Principle 2. The human being as the centre of environmental concerns

"Human beings are at the centre of environmental concerns. In this context, the quality of the environment is dependent on the satisfaction of basic human needs. Human beings should be guaranteed a healthy life, free from hunger, disease and poverty.

"Principle 3. Right to development

"The right to development is an inalienable right and therefore the development needs of all developing countries shall be treated as a matter of priority.

"Principle 4. Integration of environment and development

"States and international organizations shall address environmental issues in the process of development by integrating environmental concerns with the imperatives of economic growth and development.

"Principle 5. Main responsibility

"The major historical and current cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in developed countries. Thus, the responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage must be borne by the countries causing such damage, must be in relation to the damage caused and must be in accordance with their respective responsibilities. All countries, in particular developed countries, shall make commitments to address their unsustainable patterns of consumption.

"Principle 6. Equity

"To meet the needs of present and future generations, considerations of equity must include damage caused to the environment in the past, the growth and development needs of the present generation and the apportionment of equal shares of global environmental space.

"Principle 7. Special needs of the developing countries

"A new form of international cooperation is essential for addressing sustainable development, in which access to and transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound technology on preferential and concessional terms as well as provision of adequate, new and additional financial resources are of paramount importance for the transition of developing countries to sustainable development.

"Principle 8. Environment and trade

"States shall cooperate to promote an international economic environment supportive of sustainable development. In this connection, the developed countries shall ensure that their actions are conducive to the growth of the world economy in general and the development of the developing countries in particular. Global environmental considerations cannot justify restrictive trade practices or new forms of conditionality.

"Principle 9. Environmental, economic, social and cultural diversity

"States shall respect and conserve ecological, economic, social and cultural diversity. Environmental standards that are valid for the most advanced countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost for the developing countries. Therefore, environmental management objectives and priorities for the developed and developing countries, based on living standards, social and economic conditions as well as natural resource endowments, will be different.

"States and peoples recognize the importance of the sustainable use of biological diversity as a fundamental factor of development and will strengthen their efforts in this regard.

"Principle 10. Scientific understanding and research and development, and exchange of information

"Research, free exchange and transfer of scientific knowledge and experience shall be ensured to strengthen national scientific and technological capacities in developing countries to protect the environment and promote growth and sustainable development.

"Principle 11. Endogenous capacity-building

"The efforts of the developing countries aimed at endogenous capacity-building in environment and development shall be supported, in order to enable them to take effective preventive and corrective actions.

"Principle 12. International and transboundary movement of hazardous activities and substances

"Measures taken in a specific country to reduce and/or control activities or projects harmful to the environment shall not lead to the displacement and transfer of these activities or projects to another country. Toxic and hazardous substances and wastes, dangerous genetically modified organisms, and radioactive wastes shall be treated at the point of generation. Transboundary treatment or disposal of these substances shall be banned. Measures shall also be taken to halt the international illicit traffic in toxic and hazardous substances and wastes. The countries of origin and entities involved in such activities shall bear the liability for compensation.

"Principle 13. Contamination

"States are responsible for the damage caused to the global environment by the use of all weapons of mass destruction. The use of weapons of mass destruction is a crime against both humanity and the environment.

"Principle 14. Decentralized management of the environment at the national level

"At the national level, the management of the environment is best achieved when the issues are dealt with with the full participation of all citizens.

"Each individual has the right to a clean and ecologically balanced environment, to be informed of the state of the environment and of all activities that have a negative impact on the environment and to participate in the decisions affecting the environment.

"Principle 15. Environmental regeneration

"Environmental regeneration is a common concern. Degraded ecosystems and ecological processes shall be rehabilitated. Areas affected by desertification, aridity and drought and areas vulnerable to sea-level rise also deserve special consideration. Therefore, all States and international organizations shall support such efforts of developing countries.

"Principle 16. Special situation of the developing countries

"The special situation of the developing countries shall be fully taken into account. Underdevelopment, poverty and environmental problems are closely interrelated and environmental protection in developing countries shall be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

"Full recognition shall be given to the special situation, realities and problems of the developing countries in the implementation of the principles of this Declaration.

"Principle 17. The right of people under occupation

"The environment and natural resources of people under occupation should be protected. Therefore, any policies or measures that may lead to the degradation of their environment or to the depletion of their natural resources shall be immediately halted.

"Principle 18. Peaceful settlement of environmental disputes

"States shall resolve their environmental disputes peacefully in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, China, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Egypt, Tunisia, Brazil, New Zealand, Norway, Canada, Japan, Finland, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community) and the United States of America.

15. Subsequently, the Working Group had before it a draft decision (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.20/Rev.1) entitled "Rio de Janeiro Charter/Declaration on Environment and Development", submitted by the sponsors of document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.20, which read as follows:

"The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, decides that the following should constitute the Rio de Janeiro Charter/Declaration on Environment and Development to be adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro:

"Rio de Janeiro Charter/Declaration on Environment and Development

"The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Having met at Rio de Janeiro from __ to __ June 1992,

"Conscious that humankind lives on a dynamic but fragile Earth,

"Considering the state of poverty in which many peoples of developing countries live,

"Recognizing that the duty to promote the integral development of all demands a corresponding solidarity in seeking to promote an ever better quality of life for all, as well as the protection of the environment which supports that life,

"Recognizing the need continually to develop and review environmentally sound principles and guidelines without prejudice to general economic development,

"Considering overall developments in international relations in recent years which, despite setbacks, offer unprecedented opportunities for progress in international cooperation, aware of new and increasing threats such as unacceptable poverty and unsustainable lifestyles of the affluent, as well as environmental deterioration jeopardizing the long-term survival of the fragile ecosystem, and conscious of the political imperatives of the interdependence between nations,

"Aware that the integration of environment and development rests upon the attainment of a socially and economically just world,

"1. Affirms that sustainable development for present and future generations, for humankind to live in harmony with nature, environmental and developmental concerns must be integrated;

"2. Calls upon people, organizations and Governments to move with resolution and determination to exert common efforts for the protection of the environment and the achievement of development;

"3. Calls upon all States and peoples to observe and implement the following principles in a spirit of partnership to restore the ecological balance of the Earth:

"Principles

"Principle 1

"Human beings are at the centre of environmental concerns. They are entitled to a life of well-being and dignity which allows them to live in harmony with the environment.

"Principle 2

"States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their

jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

"Principle 3

"The inalienable right of States and people to development must be fulfilled in order to meet the environmental needs of present and future generations. Equity within the present generation shall take into account environmental damage caused in the past, as well as the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.

"Principle 4

"Environmental protection shall be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

"Principle 5

"The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, their right to achieve their full economic potential, and the eradication of poverty shall be fully taken into account in any international action taken with respect to environment and development.

"Principle 6

"States, organizations and individuals shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the effort to eradicate poverty.

"Principle 7

"All States share a common but differentiated responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage and for restoring the ecological balance of the Earth, in accordance with their respective responsibilities and capabilities.

"The major cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, particularly in developed countries. All countries, particularly developed ones, shall make commitments to address their unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.

"In view of their main historical and current responsibility for global environmental degradation and their capability to address this common concern, developed countries shall provide adequate, new and additional financial resources and environmentally sound technologies on preferential and concessional terms to developing countries to enable them to achieve sustainable development.

"Principle 8

"States shall strengthen endogenous capacity-building in order to promote sustainable development, particularly in developing countries. Effective international cooperation in research, development and application of environmentally sound technologies is crucial for environmental protection. The free access to, and transfer of, state-of-the-art scientific and technical knowledge, experience and information shall therefore be supported and ensured to strengthen national scientific, technical and technological capabilities in the field of environment and development.

"Principle 9

"States shall develop further national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for environmental, human and economic damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

"Principle 10

"As the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, they shall be responsible for combating such pollution and ensuring that toxic and hazardous wastes, including dangerous genetically modified organisms and radioactive waste, are disposed of in the proximity of their production.

"Principle 11

"At the national level, the management of the environment is best achieved when the issues are handled with the full participation of all citizens, with due concern for the appropriate and relevant community levels. Each individual has the right to be informed of the state of the environment and of all activities that may have a negative impact on the environment and to participate fully in the decision-making process affecting the environment.

"Principle 12

"Precautionary measures by all States to protect the environment, in accordance with their capabilities, must anticipate, prevent, attack or minimize the causes of and mitigate the adverse consequences of environmental damage. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental damage. The measures adopted should take into account different socio-economic contexts.

"Principle 13

"States shall respect and conserve ecological, social and cultural diversity. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities valid for developed countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost for developing countries.

"Principle 14

"The promotion of economic growth is essential to address problems of environmental degradation. States shall cooperate to promote a supportive and open international environment that would result in sustained economic growth and development in all countries. In the absence of a universal, multilaterally agreed international consensus, environmental considerations shall not be used to justify restrictive trade practices, including those framed as new forms of conditionality.

"Principle 15

"Measures taken in a specific country to reduce or control activities and projects harmful to the environment shall not lead to the displacement and transfer of these activities or projects to another country.

"Principle 16

"All States shall promote agricultural development policies based on the economically rational, efficient and sustainable use of the factors of production and resources, and shall avoid production practices which, in addition to distorting internal and external markets, have environmentally detrimental effects.

"Principle 17

"All efforts shall be made by the international community to help States afflicted by natural disasters.

"Principle 18

"States shall give urgent attention to and shall embark promptly on innovative measures, including legal instruments, to halt and reverse the process of desertification, as well as to alleviate the threat to the survival of some small island States and of low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas.

"Principle 19

"States and people shall, in accordance with their capabilities, strengthen their efforts to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and ecological processes in order to restore the ecological balance of the Earth and to prevent further deterioration of the environment and to lead to its enhancement.

"Principle 20

"The role of women in all activities should reflect their central importance. Issues of special concern to women must be integrated into all aspects of environmental and developmental activities.

"Principle 21

"States and people recognize that the productive activities of indigenous cultures and local communities are of the utmost importance and will continue to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The heritage and knowledge of indigenous people and local communities add to the positive contribution in safeguarding and rehabilitating their natural environment. States should ensure the effective participation of indigenous people and local communities in the decision-making process on matters pertaining to sustainable development.

"Principle 22

"Policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated. The environment and natural resources of people under such oppression, domination and occupation shall be protected.

"Principle 23

"Employing methods or means of warfare which are intended or may be expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment shall be treated as a war crime. States must strive to reach prompt agreement on the complete elimination and destruction of weapons of mass destruction. The use of such weapons is a crime against humanity and the environment.

"Principle 24

"Peace, development and environmental protection are indivisible. Any international regime cannot be considered equitable and just if it ignores the disparities in standards of living between nations and is insensitive to the development needs of the majority of the people of the world.

"Principle 25

"States shall resolve their environmental disputes peacefully in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"Principle 26

"States and peoples shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the implementation of the principles embodied in this Charter and further develop international law in the field of sustainable development."

16. At the 19th meeting, on 5 March, the representative of the United States of America introduced a proposal on principles on general rights and obligations, contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.21, which read as follows:

"1. The United States submits the following proposal, which draws on the proposals made at the third session of the Preparatory Committee by various Governments and reflects extensive discussions with interested non-governmental organizations. It contains 17 principles corresponding to the 17 categories of principles contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.8/Rev.1.

"2. The United States believes this should be incorporated as a prologue to Agenda 21.

"DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

"Preamble

"The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Having met at Rio de Janeiro from 1 to 12 June 1992;

"Conscious that the Earth is a dynamic but fragile whole, in which all ecosystems are interdependent;

"Recognizing the scale, depth and pace of human-induced changes to the environment, and determined to increase human understanding of those changes and the capacity for anticipating, responding and adapting to them;

"Also recognizing the mutual interdependence of all States and people and the need for communities to live together in balance with the environment to ensure sustainable development for all and the continuity and quality of life now and for future generations;

"Affirms, in the light of those understandings, the following sustainable development principles to guide future action:

"Principles

"Principle 1

"Environmental protection and economic and social development ultimately cannot be achieved at the expense of each other. Environment and development goals should be pursued simultaneously, in an integrated fashion.

"Principle 2

"States and people share a common goal to promote environmentally sound, sustainable development for all. They should seek to attain this goal by individual and collective action, contributing in accordance with their respective responsibilities and capacities and with special regard for the needs of economically disadvantaged countries and people.

"Principle 3

"Respect for human rights is fundamental to sustainable development, in particular the rights to:

"Associate with others and freely express views;

"Publish and distribute information;

"Participate in public debates;

"Have fair and effective access to legal and administrative redress and remedy of grievances.

"Principle 4

"All people should share in the benefits of a clean environment and responsible economic and social development, including the sustainable management of natural resources, and recognize the need to preserve those benefits for future generations.

"Principle 5

"States have the sovereign right to exploit their own natural resources and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

"Principle 6

"States should adopt precautionary and preventive approaches when planning and undertaking activities, in order to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation. Lack of full scientific certainty should not be a reason in itself for postponing effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

"Principle 7

"All people should cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of global partnership at the local, national, regional and international levels to achieve sustainable development. In cases of environmental emergency, States should provide each other with timely notification and assistance.

"Principle 8

"States should consider the special situation and needs of developing countries in achieving sustainable development and provide appropriate assistance.

"Principle 9

"Environment and development objectives and policies should be integrated with economic and trade policies, including through appropriate harmonization of the international regimes for international trade and environmental protection.

"Principle 10

"A commitment to peace and security for all States and people is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development.

"Principle 11

"States and people should seek to eliminate or reduce unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.

"Principle 12

"Sustainable development is dependent on a world public that is educated, literate and well-informed. Individuals, groups and organizations should have access to information relevant to environment and development, held by national authorities, including information on products and activities which have or are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, information on environmental monitoring and information on environmental protection measures undertaken.

"Principle 13

"Open and free markets at the national, regional and international levels are fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development. Markets should reflect full economic accounting of environmental costs and benefits and market forces and mechanisms, and other economic instruments should be harnessed to achieve sustainable development goals.

"Principle 14

"Polluters should bear the costs of carrying out pollution prevention and control measures introduced by public authorities. These costs should be reflected in the cost of goods and services that cause pollution in production and/or consumption to encourage rational use of scarce environmental resources and to avoid distortion in international trade and investment. Markets should reflect full economic accounting of environmental costs and benefits.

"Principle 15

"Democratic laws, institutions and procedures are essential to the achievement of sustainable development. States should establish open and democratic forms of decision-making affecting economic and social development and environmental protection, and facilitate the broad participation of individuals, groups and organizations in that decision-making. Individuals, groups and organizations with a cognizable legal interest should have access to judicial and administrative procedures for redress and remedy of wrongful actions affecting environment and development.

"Principle 16

"In addition to its corrosive effects on social and economic well-being and development, poverty is a major contributor to environmental degradation. All States and all people should make the elimination of poverty an essential task of their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

"Principle 17

"The achievement of sustainable development requires technological and financial assistance to developing countries, and those States with adequate means should take steps to provide such assistance as may be appropriate."

17. At the 20th meeting, on 6 March, the representative of Japan introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.22) entitled "Rights and obligations", which read as follows:

"Preamble

"1. The global environment is deteriorating. The changes taking place on Earth now affect the atmosphere around it and have given rise to such ominous developments as global warming and the destruction of the ozone layer. This makes protection of the environment of the greatest urgency.

"2. In developing countries, the rapid increase in population growth, poverty and the destruction of the environment constitute a vicious circle and are a serious threat to health and well-being. Accordingly, the issue of environment and development should be considered in this context.

"3. To ensure the survival of humankind and the full diversity of living creatures in a sound global environment and so that we may pursue our common interests on a continuing basis, we should reconsider our current patterns of production, consumption and development. We should likewise move with resolution and determination to transform our societies and cultures, so that sustainable development becomes not merely a goal but a reality.

"Principles

"1. Integration of environment and development

"States should make efforts to achieve sustainable development through the integration of environment and development, keeping in mind that these efforts can only be expected to bear fruit over the long term.

"4. Responsibility to present and future generations

"Today and in the future, the individual has both a fundamental right to benefit from the common resources of humankind, which constitute the global environment, and at the same time a responsibility to protect, restore and improve them for present and future generations.

"5. Sovereignty and responsibility to others

"Each State has the sovereign right to exploit its own resources in accordance with its own environmental policies. However, this right should not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with the goal of integrating development and environmental protection. States have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environments of other States. They should therefore conduct environmental impact assessments on any projects whose effects may be felt beyond their own national boundaries, the results to be provided promptly to the States concerned.

"8. Special needs of developing countries

"States should strengthen their cooperation to support the efforts of developing countries to overcome poverty and remedy serious environmental damage, so that they may achieve sustainable development. In extending official development assistance, therefore, States should give due consideration to such matters as conservation of the environment of the areas to receive such assistance and the welfare of the indigenous people living there. These issues should likewise be given consideration in connection with direct investment to foreign countries.

"18. Scientific understanding of the global environment

"States should cooperate in international programmes devoted to systematic observation and scientific research and, each to the best of its ability, make efforts to develop greater scientific understanding of the global environment, the results to be reflected in the actions they subsequently take. Failure to arrive at complete scientific certainty, however, should not be used as an excuse for inaction or for postponing the implementation of measures to protect the global environment.

"19. Technologies for sustainable development

"States should cooperate to develop and diffuse environmentally sound technologies that will promote sustainable development. They should likewise strengthen national efforts and international cooperation in this area, including re-evaluation and improvement of existing technologies suitable for recipient countries and thereby promote effective transfer of technology."

18. At the 21st meeting, on 11 March, the representative of Japan orally corrected Principle 19 of his proposal by inserting the words "the development of new and innovative technologies and" between the words "including" and "re-evaluation and improvement".

19. At the 20th meeting, on 6 March, the representative of Canada introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.23) entitled "Earth Charter", which read as follows:

"We, the people of the Earth,

"Being the first generation of humankind to have seen our planet from outer space and to have perceived its beauty and fragility in its entirety,

"Realizing that the ecological health of the Earth is now in jeopardy, putting at risk the chances of development of all its people, while so many have not even reached a decent standard of living,

"Understanding that our common future is based on the fundamental inseparability of humankind from all of nature,

"Affirming that, in order to be sustainable, our development requires that we integrate both the environmental and the developmental concerns that prevail at local, regional and global levels,

"Aware that the protection of the environment and the achievement of development requires the enhancement of international peace and security, as well as full cooperation among ourselves, both individually and collectively,

"Hereby solemnly declare that:

"1. All States and people share the responsibility, which is common but differentiated, to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem, including its air, land, water and biological diversity.

"2. All States and people shall, for the benefit of future as well as present generations, have the opportunity to achieve full development and equity, while living within the capacities of the Earth's ecosystem.

"3. All States and people shall strive for the elimination of poverty as an indispensable component of sustainable development.

"4. All States and people shall treat the environment of other States and people, the global commons, as well as the Earth's ecosystem, in a manner at least as favourable as their own environment and consistent with international law and this Charter.

"5. All States and people shall recognize and encourage cultural diversity, particularly indigenous lifestyles with a sustainable relationship to the Earth.

"6. All States and people, when undertaking activities that may affect the Earth, shall adopt precautionary and preventive approaches, including assessment and management practices which take into account the intrinsic value of the environment.

"7. All States and people, when using the Earth's resources, shall adopt the most appropriate environmental technology in order to minimize waste and harm to the environment.

"8. All States and people shall strive to ensure that economic activities reflect their full environmental and social costs and benefits.

"9. All States and people shall cooperate to promote trade relations that are supportive of local, regional and global sustainable development.

"10. All States and people shall promote public education, scientific research and monitoring, and the availability of information concerning the Earth's ecosystem and development, and the relationship between them.

"11. All States and people shall ensure public participation in the decision-making processes concerning the environment and development.

"12. All States and people shall pursue and encourage the implementation of the principles of this Charter, in cooperation and in accordance with their respective responsibilities and capabilities."

20. At the 20th meeting, on 6 March, the representative of Australia introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.24) entitled "Structure and outline of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration/Earth Charter and comments on A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.8/Rev.1", which read as follows:

"The contributions of delegations, including those made in the discussions during the opening informal meeting of Working Group III during the current session of the Preparatory Committee, might usefully be grouped under the following headings:

"PREAMBLE

"Notion of harmony

"Importance of environment to peace and security

"Concern over state of environment and imperative of cooperation

"Integration of environment and development

"Declaratory commitment to the cooperative implementation of the declaration by States and other actors (possibly at end of charter)

"PRINCIPLES

"Intergenerational equity

"Consumption patterns, population and poverty

"Stockholm premise, sovereignty, differentiated responsibilities and assistance to developing countries

"Liability, compensation and emergency assistance

"Environment protection, including conservation of biological diversity, maintenance of ecological processes and sustainable resource use

"Precautionary principle, irreversibility and prior evaluation

"Science, research and monitoring and capacity-building

"Resource pricing, polluter pays and user pays, trade and environment

"Individual rights, including right to development, rights of special groups, public participation and education

"COMMENTARY BASED ON A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.8/Rev.1

"1. Integration of environment and development

"Preferred location/association: Preamble.

"Preferred text:

"Recognizing the imperative of the integration of environmental and development concerns and decision-making processes at the local, national and international levels.

"Other possible elements:

"Affirmation that the needs of individuals and communities for economic development can be compatible with the need for a clean, healthy and productive environment.

"Comment:

"Our preference is for 'integration' being stated as a goal or basis for action rather than a principle. Principles should all deal with the methods of 'integration'.

"2. Common but differentiated responsibilities

"Preferred location/association: free-standing principle governing environmental protection and responsibility.

"Preferred text: to be based on a general provision on protection of the environment, including biological diversity (e.g., para. 5) and (to note that):

"Responsibilities for combating environmental degradation and pollution should be according to contribution to that damage.

"Other possible elements:

"Common international standards can be developed on the basis of assistance to address differences in capacity.

"The methods of meeting agreed standards may differ on the basis of the particular circumstance of each country.

"3. Individual and group rights

"Preferred location/association: linked with principle 12.

"Preferred text:

"All individuals have the right to participate equitably in economic, social, cultural and political development and to a healthy environment.

"The contribution of all groups to the maintenance of economic and social systems, to cultural diversity and to environmental management and decision-making is to be valued, promoted and protected.

"In particular, Governments will:

"(a) Ensure the incorporation of women's perspectives, contributions, needs, concerns and participation at all levels and in all sectors relating to the promotion of sustainable development, particularly at the levels of decision-making, planning and management;

"(b) Recognize the special relationship of indigenous peoples to the environment and their priorities for sustainable development of the lands and resources they traditionally occupy and use; safeguard the environment of indigenous peoples and ensure their consultation and participation at all levels of decision-making in environment and development matters affecting them; recognize, record, transmit and use those traditional practices of indigenous peoples which are ecologically sustainable.

"4. Intergenerational equity

"Preferred location/association: free-standing principle.

"Preferred text:

"Decisions should be based on the assumption that future generations must have a need for an environment which is no less healthy, diverse and productive than the environment of current generations.

"5. Sovereignty and responsibility

"Preferred location/association: free-standing principle, linked with principles 2, 7 and 8.

"Preferred text:

"States have the sovereign right to exploit their own natural resources in a sustainable manner while ensuring that activities carried out within their jurisdiction and control do not cause damage to the environment of other States and of the areas beyond national jurisdiction (China) (para. 42; and the Declaration on the Human Environment).

"6. Precautionary principle

"Preferred location/association: free-standing principle.

"Preferred text:

"Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. (See para. 54 and additional concepts.)

"Other possible elements:

"Public and private decisions should be guided by:

"(a) Careful evaluation, so as to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment;

"(b) Prior assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.

"7. Cooperation

"Preferred location/association: could be taken together with principles 2 and 8.

"Preferred text: Only ideas expressed in paragraphs 60, 62 and 64 would appear to advance this issue beyond the texts under discussion in principles 2 and 5.

"8. Special needs of developing countries

"Preferred location/association: could be covered with principles 2 and 7.

"Preferred text: could recognize the special economic and other circumstances of developing countries and their need for capacity-building.

"Other issues:

"Note the particular vulnerability of some States to environmental change.

"9. Environment and world trade

"Preferred location/association: could be combined with principles 13 and 17.

"Preferred text:

"The full incorporation of environmental and social costs in the prices of traded goods and services, coupled with the removal of barriers to trade and of subsidies on production, would provide a significant and fundamental foundation for the achievement of sustainable development in all countries.

"Other possible elements:

"The need to strive for consistency between international trade and environmental obligations.

"Avoidance of trade distortion.

"10. Peace and security

"Preferred location/association: preambular statement or free-standing principle.

"Preferred text: should note the interrelationship between environment, peace and security.

"Other possible elements: recognition of the Charter of the United Nations and the basic principles of international law for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

"11. Production and consumption patterns

"Preferred location/association: linked to principle 16.

"Preferred text: should recognize the fundamental link between population growth, poverty, consumption patterns and the sustainable use of resources.

"Other issues: (to be taken up in Agenda 21)

"Cultural values and lifestyles.

"Role of women in society.

"Need for planning, education and research.

"Particular circumstances of each country and community.

"12. Information and education

"Preferred location/association: combined with principle 3.

"Preferred text: should concentrate on the need for environmental education and information, including environmental risks.

"Other possible elements:

"Promotion of research and monitoring and technological and scientific capacity-building for all countries.

"Promote sharing of information about environmental hazards and risks.

"13. Cost internationalization

"Preferred location/association: linked to or combined with principle 9.

"Preferred text: paragraphs 102, 106 and 107, with emphasis on accounting for environmental costs.

"Other possible elements: Governments to determine the appropriate mix of regulatory and economic instruments to meet objectives, based on the particular political, social, economic and environmental circumstances.

"14. Liability for damage and dispute settlement

"Preferred location/association: free-standing principle (possible link to principle 5).

"Preferred text: based on paragraph 108.

"Other possible elements:

"A commitment to the further development of the international legal framework for liability, compensation and dispute settlement in cases of damage to the environment of another State or to the global commons.

"15. Public participation and democracy

"Preferred location/association: combined with principle 3.

"Preferred text: based on paragraphs 115 and 117, with 'rights' replaced by 'need'.

"16. Poverty

"Preferred location/association: combined with principles 1 and 11.

"17. Resource transfer

"Preferred location/association: combined with principles 9 and 13."

21. At the same meeting, the representative of the Holy See made a statement with regard to document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.16, which had been before the Working Group at its previous session.

22. Statements were also made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community) and Brazil.

23. At the 21st meeting, on 11 March, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community, introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.25) entitled "Elements for the Earth Charter", which read as follows:

"1. Common but differentiated responsibility

"All States and peoples share a common but differentiated responsibility to protect the global environment and, to this end, shall cooperate on the basis of a global partnership reflecting equitable burden sharing between developed and developing countries.

"2. Promotion of sustainable development

"In order to ensure sustainable development in all countries, environmental considerations shall be integrated into the formulation of policies and into decision-making processes at local, national and international levels.

"3. Poverty, consumption patterns, population growth

"All States and peoples shall combat poverty, eliminate or avoid unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and formulate and promote population policies compatible with sustainable development.

"4. Environmental legislation and economic instruments

"States shall enact and implement effective environmental legislation and make full use of economic instruments. Measures of environmental protection shall be coordinated internationally, where possible.

"5. 'Polluter pays' principle

"The polluter shall bear the expenses of carrying out the necessary pollution prevention and control measures introduced by public authorities to protect the environment. States shall endeavour to ensure that markets in products, services and natural resources reflect environmental costs.

"6. Precautionary principle

"Environmental measures must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation, and where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

"7. Environmental impact assessment

"For any proposed activity or any proposed substantial change in an activity that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is subject to a decision of a competent authority, an environmental impact assessment shall be undertaken.

"As part of an environmental impact assessment, the public shall be provided with information in due time about any proposed activity, for examination and comment.

"8. Participation of the public

"Consistent with national laws that protect major public interests, the public shall have access to information held by national authorities that is relevant to the environment, including information on products and activities that have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse impact on the environment, and information on environmental protection measures.

"The views of the public shall be taken into account in government decision-making processes related to environment and development. Competent authorities shall facilitate and encourage public participation, inter alia, by making information widely available and by receiving public views.

"In particular, States, recognizing the special relationship of indigenous peoples to their environment, shall take special measures to safeguard the environment of indigenous peoples and to ensure that they are consulted at all levels of decision-making in matters pertaining to their environment, and shall acknowledge that those peoples can decide their own priorities for the process of development.

"9. Notification and consultation

"States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to other concerned States on activities that may have a significant international or transboundary effect and shall consult with those other States at an early stage and in good faith.

"States shall immediately notify other States of any emergency situation that might produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those other States.

"10. Remedies and compensation

"States shall provide effective remedies to prevent significant environmental harm and secure prompt and adequate compensation for damage.

"11. International environmental disputes

"States shall provide adequate mechanisms for prevention and settlement of international environmental disputes.

"12. Environmental security

"States shall commit themselves to ensuring environmental security by giving special attention to the environmental risks that threaten the survival of humankind or of the Earth as a whole.

"13. Cooperation

"All States and peoples shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the implementation of the principles embodied in the present Charter."

24. At the 21st meeting, on 11 March, the representative of Argentina introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.26) entitled "Principle on sustainable agricultural development", which read as follows:

"Principle on sustainable agricultural development

"All Governments shall promote agricultural development policies based on the economically rational, efficient and sustainable use of the factors of production and resources, and shall avoid production practices which, in addition to distorting internal and external markets, have environmentally detrimental effects."

25. At the 21st meeting, on 11 March, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.27) entitled "Earth Charter. Elements for Consideration", which read as follows:

"I. Preamble

"1. Overall developments in international relations in recent years which offer unprecedented opportunities for progress in international cooperation;

"2. New and increasing threats such as unacceptable poverty and not sustainable lifestyles of the affluent as well as environmental deterioration jeopardizing the long-term survival of the fragile global ecosystem;

"3. Political imperatives of the interdependence between nations;

"4. Reference to the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, 3/ and other relevant declarations or resolutions;

"5. Reference to present global environmental problems:

"(a) Special situations of developing countries;

"(b) Sustainable development and consumption patterns;

"6. Reference to the need for developing international environmental law giving due attention, inter alia, to the prevention and settlement of disputes concerning the environment.

"II. Principles

"1. Environmental protection and economic and social development ultimately cannot be achieved at the expense of each other. Environment and development goals should be pursued simultaneously, in an integrated fashion.

"2. States and people share a common goal to promote environmentally sound, sustainable development for all. They should seek to attain this goal by individual and collective action, contributing in

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"3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm , 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14), chap. I.

accordance with their respective responsibilities and capacities, and with special regard for the needs of economically disadvantaged countries and people.

"3. Sustainable development requires States, individuals and social groups to strive to eradicate poverty, to eliminate or avoid unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and to create humane working environments.

"4. Recognition that threats to the environment may constitute threats to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"5. States shall recognize and take special measures to safeguard the special relationship of indigenous peoples to the environment and acknowledge that they may decide their own priorities in the process of development.

"6. States shall act to ensure the incorporation of women's perspectives, aspirations, needs, concerns and participation at all levels and in all sectors relating to promotion of sustainable development.

"7. States have the sovereign right to exploit their own natural resources and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

"8. Everyone has the right to an environment adequate for his/her general health and well-being and has the responsibility to protect and conserve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

"9. Democracy and a well functioning market economy are of fundamental importance for a sustainable development. Markets should reflect full economic accounting of environmental costs and benefits, and market forces and mechanisms, and other economic instruments should be harnessed to achieve sustainable development goals.

"10. Everyone has the right:

"(a) To participate in the decision-making process for activities which do or could have a significant impact on the environment;

"(b) Of access to adequate information relevant to the environment, including information on products and activities that could or do significantly affect the environment and on environmental protection measures;

"(c) Of access to administrative and judicial proceedings concerning activities that could or do have a significant adverse impact on the environment equal to that of those resident in the State where the activity takes place.

"11. States should adopt precautionary and preventive approaches when planning and undertaking activities, to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation. Lack of full scientific certainty should not be a reason in itself for postponing effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

"12. States have the responsibility to ensure that actions which could have a significant impact on the environment shall be made subject to a prior assessment of the effects on the environment and to prior authorization made in the light of that assessment.

"13. States and enterprises shall ensure that all economic transactions and products bear the full costs of the environmental risks and impacts to which they give rise."

26. At the 21st meeting, on 11 March, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of his delegation and Denmark, introduced a proposal (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.28) submitted on the basis of the work of several non-governmental organizations from around the world, which read as follows:

"Preamble

"We honour Earth as the home of all living things;

"We cherish her intrinsic beauty and the interdependence and diversity of her life;

"We welcome her finite ability to renew herself as being the basis of all life on Earth;

"We recognize the special place of Earth's first peoples, their territories, their customs and their unique relationship to Earth;

"We accept a shared responsibility to protect and restore Earth and to allow certain rights to use her resources sustainably and equitably to meet our social, economic and spiritual needs without compromising the rights of future generations;

"In all our diversity we are one human family sharing a common and increasingly threatened home, which urgently requires action;

"We affirm the principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, 4/ to which we add the following principles, noting at all times the particular needs of women, indigenous peoples, the developing countries and all those who are disadvantaged."

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"4/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14), chap. I."

## IV. OTHER LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND RELATED MATTERS, AS WELL AS LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES, INCLUDING THOSE REFERRED TO WORKING GROUP III BY WORKING GROUP I, WORKING GROUP II AND THE PLENARY OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

27. The Working Group considered the question of other legal, institutional and related matters, as well as legal and institutionl aspects of cross-sectoral issues, including those referred to Working Group III by Working Group I, Working Group II and the plenary of the Preparatory Committee (agenda item 4) at its 22nd and 24th to [26th] meetings, on 16, 25 and 28 March and [2] April.

28. Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia) acted as Coordinator for informal consultations on item 4.

29. At the 22nd meeting, on 16 March, the representative of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development introduced the reports of the Secretary-General of the Conference on institutional proposals (A/CONF.151/PC/102) and on the role of regional organizations and cooperation (sect. IV, chap. 7 of Agenda 21) (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.26). He also drew the attention of the Working Group to the reports of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing an overview of national reports (A/CONF.151/PC/98) and on the role of the regional commissions in relation to Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/PC/121). The representative of the World Federalist Movement, a non-governmental organization accredited to the Preparatory Committee, made a statement.

30. The Working Group held informal consultations on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.26 and subsequently submitted proposed amendments to that document, which were issued in A/CONF.151/PC/L.65.

31. At the 24th meeting, on 25 March, the representatives of the Natural Resources Defence Council and the Consortium for Action to Protect the Earth (CAPE '92), non-governmental organizations accredited to the Preparatory Committee, made a joint statement.

32. At the 25th meeting, on 28 March, the representative of the Center for Development of International Law, a non-governmental organization accredited to the Preparatory Committee, made a statement.

33. The Working Group also had before it a proposal submitted by Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama entitled "Creation of a 'Planet Earth Council'" (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.29 and Corr.1), which read as follows:

> "1. The Central American countries see clearly that the development of our peoples is inseparably bound up with caring for the environment.
>
> "2. Our region has made significant progress on the path towards peace and now, together with all nations of the world, we are confronting a new challenge, that of establishing that same peace with nature. We have learned that respect for life and caring for the Earth are basic pillars in building this new model of society within a just and equitable economic order.
>
> "3. The political will of the Central American Presidents on this score has been expressed in the decisions adopted at presidential summits, in the creation of mechanisms such as environment and development commissions at the national and regional levels, the creation of specific commissions responsible for such matters within the legislative bodies and the establishment of the Central American Interparliamentary Commission on Environment and Development.
>
> "4. Central America recognizes and gives due weight to the crucial importance these negotiations have for the future of the planet, and acknowledges the need to establish suitable mechanisms for taking full advantage of the effort the international community has made in connection with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
>
> "5. The Central American Governments support the Costa Rican proposal contained in paragraph 163 of document A/CONF.151/PC/102, and accordingly propose the creation of a 'Planet Earth Council', composed of a group of persons distinguished by their high scientific qualifications and recognized international prestige. The Council will systematically review and help to follow-up on the agreements and resolutions adopted at the forthcoming Conference in Rio de Janeiro and will also help to support the implementation and execution of Agenda 21.
>
> "6. In accordance with document A/CONF.151/PC/102, it would aim, inter alia, to review environmental and development activities and topics, and to monitor international obligations and agreements, indicating those areas requiring the most priority, revision or direction. As a non-governmental organization, it would also have the task of assessing and investigating threats and solutions to environmental and development problems of global importance.

"7. This proposal is the outcome of agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at their latest summit held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in December 1991, which were intended to promote the participation of Governments, institutions, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and sectors in implementing and publicizing the Agenda 21 programmes and other relevant decisions connected with global environmental and development processes.

"8. Central America is submitting this non-governmental initiative to the Preparatory Committee so that Governments may welcome and support the creation of the proposed Council."

## V. ACTION TAKEN BY THE WORKING GROUP

34. At the 26th meeting, on 2 April, the Working Group decided to transmit the following documents to the plenary of the Preparatory Committee for further consideration and action:

(a) Draft proposal by the Chairman on elements for Section IV, Chapter 8, of Agenda 21: Legal instruments and mechanisms, contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.32, and proposed amendments thereto (agenda item 2);

(b) Draft principles proposed by the Chairman on principles on general rights and obligations, contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.33, and proposed amendments thereto (agenda item 3);

(c) Draft proposal by the Chairman on elements for Section IV, Chapter 6, of Agenda 21: International institutional arrangements, contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/WG.III/L.31, and proposed amendments thereto (agenda item 4).

ANNEX V

Documents before the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session*

| Document number | Agenda item | Title or description |
|---|---|---|
| A/CONF.151/PC/96 | 1 | Annotated provisional agenda |
| A/CONF.151/PC/98 | 2 | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the overview of national reports |
| A/CONF.151/PC/97 | 2 (a) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the activities of the Conference secretariat |
| A/CONF.151/PC/97/Corr.1 | 2 (a) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the activities of the Conference secretariat |
| A/CONF.151/PC/97/Add.1 | 2 (a) | Introductory statement made by the Secretary-General of the Conference at the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee |
| A/CONF.151/PC/97/Add.2 | 2 (a) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the activities of the Conference secretariat |
| A/CONF.151/PC/99 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the relevant actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process |
| A/CONF.151/PC/111 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the relevant actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - Protection and promotion of human health |

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* The list of documents before each of the three Working Groups is contained in their respective reports (see annexes II-IV).

| Document number | Agenda item | Title or description |
|---|---|---|
| A/CONF.151/PC/112 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources |
| A/CONF.151/PC/113 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources |
| A/CONF.151/PC/114 | 2 (b) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - Recommendations from relevant meetings on women in environment and development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/116 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretariat on the recommendations on international strategy and action programme including technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Government-designated Experts convened by UNEP, held at Nairobi from 9 to 11 December 1991 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/117 | 2 (b) | Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/118 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretariat on a challenge for the African countries engaged in drought and desertification control |

| Document number | Agenda item | Title or description |
|---|---|---|
| A/CONF.151/PC/120 | 2 (b) | Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/121 | 2 (b) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - Role of the United Nations regional commissions in relation to Agenda 21 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/122 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the relevant actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - Declaration on the role of UNESCO in Relation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/123 | 2 (b) | Letter dated 19 February 1992 from the Representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General |
| A/CONF.151/PC/125 | 2 (b) | Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the relevant actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process - UNIDO Environment Programme |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the activities of the Conference secretariat, cross-sectoral issues: Structure of Agenda 21 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Corr.1 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the activities of the Conference secretariat, cross-sectoral issues: Structure of Agenda 21 |

| Document number | Agenda item | Title or description |
|---|---|---|
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.1 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Overview of Agenda 21 and implementation mechanisms |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: International policies to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries, and related domestic policies |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.4 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Protection and promotion of human health |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.6 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Education, public awareness and training |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.7 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Promoting sustainable human settlement development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Integration of environment and development in decision-making |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.9 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Transfer of environmentally sound technology |

| Document number | Agenda item | Title or description |
|---|---|---|
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.10 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Science for sustainable development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.11 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: National mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.12 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Information for decision-making |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.13 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Strengthening the role of major groups |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.14 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Protection of the atmosphere |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.15 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Integrated approach to planning and management of land resources |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.16 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Combating deforestation: options for Agenda 21 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.17 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Managing fragile ecosystems: Combating desertification and drought |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.18 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Managing fragile ecosystems: sustainable mountain development |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.19 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Land resources, promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development |

| Document number | Agenda item | Title or description |
|---|---|---|
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.20 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Conservation of biological diversity |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.21 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Protection of oceans, all kinds of seas including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.22 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.23 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.24 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (Including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous wastes) |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.25 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.26 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Role of regional organizations and cooperation |
| A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.27 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Environmentally sound management of biotechnology |

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| A/CONF.151/PC/101 | 2 (c) | Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on cross-sectoral issues: Financial resources and mechanisms |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.28/ Add.7-14 | 1 | Note by the Secretariat containing the list of non-governmental organizations recommended for accreditation by the Secretary-General of the Conference |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.55 | 1 | Note by the Secretary-General on the participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.55/Add.1 | 1 | Note by the Secretary-General on the participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.55/Add.2 | 1 | Note by the Secretary-General on the participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.55/Add.3 | 1 | Note by the Secretary-General on the participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.55/Add.4 | 1 | Note by the Secretary-General on the participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.57 and Rev.1 | 1 | Observer status in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for associate members of regional commissions: draft decision |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.58 | 1 | Note by the Secretariat on the adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters |

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| A/CONF.151/PC/L.59 | 2 (c) | National mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.11 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.60 | 2 (c) | Dates of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: draft decision proposed by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.61 | 2 (c) | Science for sustainable development: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.10 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 and Corr.1 | 2 (c) | Science for sustainable development: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.63 | 2 (c) | Information for decision-making: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.12 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.64 | 1 | Status of the European Economic Community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: draft decision |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.65 | 2 (c) | Roles of regional organizations and cooperation: proposed amendments to A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.26 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.66 | 2 (c) | Education, public awareness and training: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.6 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.67 | 2 (c) | Promoting sustainable human settlement development: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.7 |

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| A/CONF.151/PC/L.68 | 2 (c) | Combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and demographic dynamics and sustainability: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.69 | 2 (c) | Cooperation for the transfer of, adaptation and diffusion of environmentally sound technology: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.9 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.70 and Corr.1 | 2 (c) | Integration of environment and development in decison-making: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.71 | 2 (c) | International policies to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.72 | 2 (c) | Strengthening the role of major groups: text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.13 |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.73 | 3 | Draft report of the Preparatory Committee (Part I) |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.74 | 1 | Status of the European Economic Community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: draft decision |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.76 | 2 (c) | Preambular paragraphs for Agenda 21: proposal submitted by the Chairman |
| A/CONF.151/PC/L.77 | 1 | Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference: draft decision |

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| A/CONF.151/PC/L.78 | 2 (c) | Guidelines for preparation of Agenda 21 for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro: proposal submitted by the Chairman |

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